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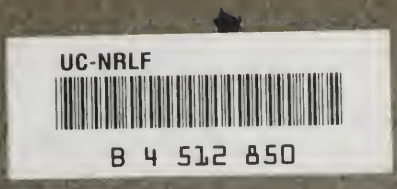

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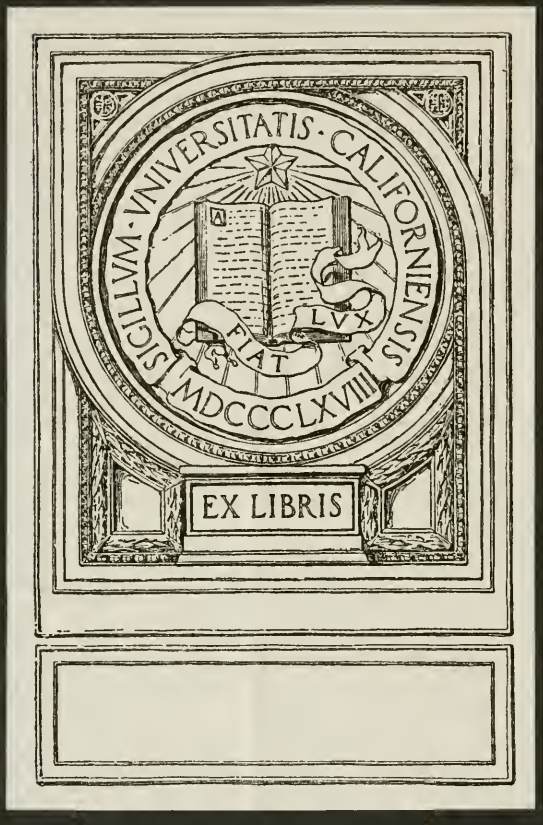
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THE

MOWAT GOVERNMENT.

FOURTEEN YEARS

OF

Liberal Legislation and Administration.

1871-1885.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

Toronto:
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THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT.

FOURTEEN YEARS OF LIBERAL LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Administration of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald went out of office, as the result of an adverse vote of the Legislative Assembly, in December 1871. The Hon. Edward Blake accepted the task of forming a new Administration, and from that time to the present, the Liberal party has controlled the course of legislation and the administration of public affairs. In 1872, Mr. Blake resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, in order to retain his seat in the House of Commons of Canada, and the Premiership of the Province was, in October of that year, offered to and accepted by the Hon. Oliver Mowat, who has ever since filled continuously the dual position of Premier and Attorney-General.

The Mowat Administration, with some changes of *personnel*, has thus held office without interruption for fourteen years, and has during that time passed successfully through three general elections—one n 1875, one in 1879, and one in 1883. On each of these occasions, the policy and the acts of the Administration were subjected to the severest criticism, but in spite of this, and in spite of the hostile influence of the Dominion Government, actively exerted against it in 1879 and 1883, it has never been without a fair working majority in the Legislative Assembly.

The term of office of the Mowat Administration is the longest continuous term of office in the annals of British parliamentary government, whether in Great Britain or the Colonies, for the past hundred years, with the exception of that of the first Pitt Ministry (1782-1801), and that of the Liverpool Ministry (1812-1827). For the long period of fourteen years it has retained, without interruption, the confidence of a people second to no other in the world in political capacity, though during that interval Great Britain has had five changes of administration, the Dominion of Canada two, the Province of Quebec two, the Province of Nova Scotia two, the Province of Prince Edward Island two, and the Province of New Brunswick one. In the following pages an attempt is made, by means of a brief summary of the legislative and administrative record of the Mowat Government, to show why it has been able to retain for so long a time the confidence

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of the people of Ontario, and also why it is entitled to a renewal of that confidence in the appeal that is about to be made to the electors.

For the sake of convenience the review is made to include the year 1872, the legislative session of which was held under the auspices of Mr. Blake, and it is divided into two parts, the first being devoted to "Legislation," and the second to "Administration." Each of these is again divided into several heads, under one or other of which will be found every matter of importance connected with the legislative and administrative history of the Province for the past fifteen years.

I. LEGISLATION.

The legislative jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature is expressly defined in the British North America Act, and as there have been some disputes between the Ontario and Dominion Parliaments as to the limits of their respective spheres, spheres, it is expedient to cite at the outset the words of the Imperial Statute itself. Section 92 of the B. N. A. Act is as follows:—

In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

1. The amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor.
2. Direct taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial purposes.
3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Province.
4. The establishment and tenure of Provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of Provincial officers.
5. The management and sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province, and of the timber and wood thereon.
6. The establishment, maintenance and management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.
7. The establishment, maintenance and management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial, local or municipal purposes.
10. Local works and undertakings (except those of an interprovincial or international character).
11. The incorporation of companies with Provincial objects.
12. The solemnization of marriage in the Province.
13. Property and civil rights in the Province.
14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those Courts.
15. The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the Province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.
16. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.

By the 93rd section the power exclusively to make laws in relation to education is given, only with a reservation in favour of the rights of denominational minorities.

A single glance at this list of subjects will show how great a power for either good or evil is conferred on the Provincial Legislature; and as, under the system of "Responsible Government," the Ministry of the day are responsible for all laws enacted under their *régime*, it will show, also, how important it is that that Ministry should be composed of men who are at once able, experienced, free from the suspicion of corruption, and abreast of the times in their sympathy with political progress.

A. PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION.

All Acts of Parliament are divided into two classes, "Public" and "Private," and it will be convenient to consider the latter first. It is difficult to draw any sharp line of distinction between these classes, because all statutes have more or less to do with the definition of public rights. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario treats all Bills as "Private," which grant to any party or parties the right to erect bridges; to make turnpike roads or railroads; to construct harbours, canals, locks, dams, slides, and similar works; to run ferries; to form joint stock companies; or, generally, to exercise any exclusive or peculiar privileges whatever, or to do anything that would affect the rights or property of other parties. With respect to this kind of legislation, Mr. Bourinot, in his "Parliamentary Procedure and Practice,"[1] makes the following remarks:

"In a country like Canada, with its immense extent of territory, and varied material resources, private bill legislation must necessarily form a very important part of the work of the Parliament and the Legislatures of the Dominion. One of the advantages of the federal union has been the distribution amongst several legislative bodies of an immense amount of work that otherwise would have embarrassed a single legislature. * * * Since 1867 the Dominion Parliament has passed more than 1,400 Acts[2], of which 650 have been for private objects in the parliamentary sense of the term, that is to say, for the incorporation of railway, land, insurance, and other companies and bodies, many of which illustrate the development of the country from a material, intellectual, and social point of view. During the same period the Legislatures of the Provinces of Canada have passed between 6,000 and 7,000 Acts, of which upwards of two-thirds relate to local or private objects. These figures show not only the legislative activity of Canada, but the value of local or provincial freedom of action in all matters that necessarily and properly fall within the constitutional functions of the several Legislatures."

During the period of the Liberal *régime* in this Province, 1872—1886, there have been passed by the Ontario Legislature no fewer than 896 Private Acts, dealing with rights and franchises of the most important and varied character. This number would have been very much larger, but for the passage in 1874 of a Public Act,[3] which authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by letters patent to grant charters of incorporation for certain purposes and under certain conditions to parties petitioning therefor. In consequence of the passage of this law the number of Private Acts, which in the session of 1873 rose to 115, has since 1875 averaged only 50 a year, while the number of charters granted under the general Act since 1874 amounts to 794. It is needless to say that the granting of peculiar or exclusive rights to parties, whether by special Acts or by letters patent under a general statute, throws upon the Government of the day a heavy responsibility. The utmost precaution is needed in order to ensure that all interested parties shall have adequate notice, and that the quasi-judicial proceedings of the Standing Committees of the Legislative Assembly, to which all private bills are referred, shall be conducted in proper form. Of one of these Committees, that which deals with bills relating to railway charters, the Hon. T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has for many years been chairman; of the other, that which deals with miscellaneous private bills, the Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, was annually elected chairman for several years prior to the session of 1884, since which time the position has been filled continuously by J. M. Gibson, M.P.P.

In addition to the guarantee afforded by having as chairman of each committee an able lawyer and experienced parliamentarian, the further precaution is taken of submitting each estate bill to two Superior Court Judges for their opinion in writing as to the reasonableness of the measure, and the propriety of its provisions, with suggested alterations or amendments. So carefully during these fourteen years has private bill legislation been managed that this great body of statutory law, dealing with intricate questions of private rights, has

(1) P. 584. (2) This includes the legislation of 1884. (3) 37 Vict., chap. 35.

created no grievances and called forth no complaints that will bear a moment's investigation. The only controversy of any importance that has ever grown out of the action of the Mowat Government with respect to private bill legislation is that caused by the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to pass special Acts incorporating the Orange Societies of Eastern and Western Ontario. This refusal was in accordance with the policy of the Government, to make such legislation general and at the same time reduce to the smallest possible amount the cost of a charter of incorporation. This policy found expression in the "Benevolent and Provident Societies Act of 1874."[1] In a public speech delivered at Toronto, on the 8th of January, 1879, the Hon. Attorney-General Mowat thus explained the aim and the working of these two Acts :—

"Before Confederation, Reformers made it a prominent plank in their platform that general laws should, as far as practicable, be passed to provide for the establishment of corporations, instead of special Acts being from time to time obtained. We have carried out that sound Reform principle, and have passed various Acts for the purpose. The object of these general Acts of Incorporation is not only to prevent the expense and delay incident to obtaining incorporation in the old way through the Legislature, but to avoid other difficulties which are independent of these two evils. In connection with these Acts, we adopted the policy of resisting special Acts wherever the parties calling for a special Act might become incorporated, with the powers needed, under a general Act. We passed a new Act for the incorporation of companies by letters patent ; a new Act for the incorporation of Benevolent and Provident Societies without letters patent ; and an Act for establishing Immigrant Aid Societies. By means of these Acts a large number of companies and societies have since been incorporated, and much expense has thereby been saved to the parties and the Province."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"We were of opinion that that influential Association, the Orange body, should obtain its incorporation under the appropriate general Act, as others have done since our Act was passed, instead of insisting on a special Act ; and we have therefore resisted a special Act in their case as we have resisted special Acts in other cases, leaving the parties to obtain, under the general law, the advantages for which a special Act is sought. In order to make political capital, the leaders of the Orange body have refused to take advantage of this course, and have diligently endeavoured to create the false impression that the Orange Societies are suffering some grievance at our hands, while the truth is that the object in view could be served as well by their becoming incorporated under the general law as in the way their leaders profess to prefer. There is no special Act incorporating these Societies in Great Britain or Ireland ; none that I have heard of in the United States ; and but one instance (so far as I know), and that a recent one, in any other Province or country."

Besides the general laws just referred to, there are others which have had an important effect on the course of private bill legislation, especially in the case of insurance and railway companies. The effect of bringing all insurance companies and railway companies as far as possible under general laws, instead of embodying all the necessary provisions in their special charters, has been to greatly reduce the volume of private bill legislation even when the number of private Acts remains undiminished. A similar result has been secured by making amendments to the municipal Act general instead of special, though the changes may have been asked by only one municipality. A good example of this kind of legislation is the incorporation of the "local improvement" provisions with the general municipal law. Other applications of the same wise policy are to be seen in the method of granting corporate powers and extentions of territory to municipalities by orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and in the general Acts authorizing the construction of street railways, free public libraries, and municipal works for supplying towns with water, and for heating and lighting them.

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(1) 37 Vict., chap. 34 .

B. PUBLIC BILL LEGISLATION.

Public bills are intended to have "a public and general operation;" they "concern the whole community though only in a particular matter." Some of them are introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Ministers of the Crown, and for these the Ministry are, of course, directly and collectively responsible; they are indirectly but no less fully responsible for such public bills, introduced by private members, as they allow to pass into law. As there is only one chamber in the Ontario Legislature it is an absolute necessity, in order to ensure sound legislation, that the Ministry at whose instance, or under whose auspices, all public Statutes are passed, should be collectively possessed of great legal, business, and parliamentary experience. The character of the public general Acts passed since 1872 is the best evidence that these qualities have throughout its long *régime* characterized the Mowat administration, and that all public measures have been subjected during their passage through Parliament to the most careful and skilful scrutiny. It will be convenient in this review to separate financial from general legislation, and to consider the latter first.

1. GENERAL LEGISLATION.

The legislative changes to be considered under this title may conveniently be grouped under the following heads:

a. Parliamentary Institutions.

Under the authority of the British North America Act[1] the Ontario Legislature may make any change it pleases in the Constitution of the Province, "except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor." This power it has from time to time freely exercised, and the changes made have been steadily in the direction of popular government, but have been at the same time so well-considered that the current of progress has always been smooth. A political revolution has taken place, but so quietly that only close observers are in a position to estimate accurately the extent of the changes that have been effected. These changes relate (1) to the constitution, powers, and privileges of the Legislative Assembly, and (2) to the representation of the people in Parliament.

(1). The Legislative Assembly.

The Assembly being a statutory body, it cannot add to its own power or enlarge its own prerogatives, but some useful changes have within the period been made in the mode of defining them.

In the session of 1871-2, an Act[2] was passed providing a means whereby a member-elect might resign his seat, and a writ might be caused to issue for the election of a new member in the room of one who had either resigned or been unseated. In the same session an Act[3] was passed to "further secure the independence of the Legislative Assembly," by providing that no person holding a commission or accepting employment under the Government should be eligible for membership whether his services were paid for out of the public funds or not, and limiting the members of the Executive Council to six. In the same session an Act[4] was passed prohibiting members of the Dominion Parliament from sitting and voting as members of the Legislative Assembly. And, still in the same session, an Act[5] was passed enabling committees of the Assembly to take evidence under oath.

In the session of 1875-6 an Act[6] was passed providing for compulsory attendance of witnesses and production of papers at parliamentary investigations; securing members of Assembly against prosecution on account of anything said or done by them in that capacity; prohibiting the acceptance, directly or indirect-

(1) See Section 92 quoted in full above (p. 2). (2) 35 Vict., Chap. 2. (3) 35 Vict., Chap. 3.
(4) 35 Vict., Chap. 4. (5) 35 Vict., Chap. 5. (6) 39 Vict., Chap. 9.

ly, by members, of fees for parliamentary services rendered to private parties; and constituting the Assembly a "Court of Record," with power to punish summarily breaches of privilege, such as attempts to bribe members, tampering with witnesses, intimidation of members, and disobedience to warrants issued at the direction of the Assembly.

In the session of 1885, an Act[1] was passed appropriating to the "public use of the Province" the sum of $1,000 paid to one member, and $800 paid to another, "for the purpose and under the hope of thereby influencing their votes as members."[2] The same Statute bars all actions and proceedings against the Hon. Charles Clarke, Speaker of the Assembly, for the recovery of the money, which, for the purpose of exposing the bribery plot, had been placed in his hands by the members referred to.

(2). Representation of the People.

The conditions under which the people are represented in the Legislative Assembly have been greatly changed since the advent of the Liberal party to power at the close of the year 1871, and the direction and degree of change can be most clearly exhibited by describing it under the following heads:—(*a*) Qualification of Electors; (*b*) Registration of Electors; (*c*) Manner of conducting Elections; (*d*) Settlement of disputed Elections; and (*e*) Redistribution of Seats.

(*a*) *Qualificatian of Electors.*

Prior to the General Election of 1871, which brought the Liberal party into power, the right to vote at Parliamentary Elections was confined to owners, tenants or occupants of real property to the value of $400 in cities, $300 in towns, and $200 in townships and incorporated villages. The franchise was a purely property franchise.

In the year 1874 an Act[3] was passed extending the right of voting to persons earning an income of not less than $400.

In the same year it was enacted[4] that enfranchised Indians should be entitled to vote on the same conditions as other electors, and in the following year it was further enacted[5] that "all Indians or persons with part Indian blood," who had been enfranchised and had ceased to reside amongst Indians, should be entitled to vote even though they shared in the tribal income.

In 1877 the franchise was extended[6] to farmers' sons, not themselves owners of property and not in receipt of income, but resident on a father's farm.

The two new principles thus accepted—namely, income franchise and farmer's son franchise—received fuller recognition in the "Franchise and Representation Act, 1885,"[7] while the property qualification was materially lowered. Under that Act the right to vote at Parliamentary Elections is granted to:

1. Owners, tenants, or occupants of real estate, to the value of $200 in cities and towns, and of $100 in townships and incorporated villages;
2. Persons in receipt of $250 a year by way of income;
3. Persons earning $250 a year as wages (board and lodging being included as part of the amount in rural municipalities);
4. Persons entered on the assessment roll as "householders";
5. Sons of "landholders" resident with their fathers, and assessed as such;
6. Enfranchised Indians, or persons with part Indian blood, who do not reside among Indians, even though sharing in the tribal income, and who are otherwise qualified.

A glance at these franchises will suffice to show that for all practical purposes "manhood suffrage," as that term is properly understood, prevails now in Ontario, accompanied by the guarantees heretofore afforded by a system of registration based on the municipal assessment rolls.

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(1) 48 Vict., Chap. 5.

(2) The members referred to were R. McKim, member for West Wellington, and W. D. Balfour, member for South Essex. The facts connected with this breach of the privileges of the Assembly are given in Appendix A.

(3) 37 Vict., Chap. 3. (4) 38 Vict., Chap. 3. (5) 39 Vict., Chap. 10. (6) 40 Vict., Chap. 8. (7) 48 Vict., Chap. 2.

(b) *Registration of Electors.*

Prior to the General Election of 1871 the system of registering voters was very defective. The clerk of each municipality was bound by an Act passed in 1868[1] to prepare each year a list of persons entitled to vote, as shown by the assessment roll, but the checks upon the perpetration of frauds by either the assessors or the clerks were very inadequate.

In 1874, an Act[2] was passed which required the clerk to print 200 copies of his list; to post one of these in his office; to send *two* copies to every member of the municipal council except the reeve, to each public school teacher in the municipality, to each postmaster, to the treasurer, to the sheriff of the county, to the clerk of the peace, and to each County Judge in the electoral division; and to send *ten* copies to the Reeve of his municipality, to the member of the House of Commons for his electoral division, to the member of the Legislative Assembly, and to each unsuccessful candidate at the then last election for either House. All public persons receiving lists were required to post them in conspicuous places, and the Clerk was required to advertise the posting of his own list. Thirty days were allowed for application to the County Judge to correct errors, and ample opportunity to support these with testimony.

In 1876 an Act[3] was passed amending and consolidating the law respecting voters' lists, and repealing all previous enactments prescribing the method of registering voters.

In 1878 an Act[4] was passed making the voters' list, as revised by the County Judge, "final and conclusive evidence" of the right to vote except in certain specified cases, the object being to lessen the cost of conducting a scrutiny of the votes polled in a contested election.

In 1879[5] an Act was passed giving the County Judge additional powers in the revision of the lists, and especially authorizing him to correct mistakes without application having been previously made for that purpose, and to do this according to the evidence submitted to him.

The great extension of the electoral franchise which took place in 1885 made necessary certain changes in the method of registering voters, and these were embodied in the "Voters' Lists Amendment Act"[6] of that year, special care being taken to guard the rights of "wage-earners" and "landholder's sons." The Act requires the assessor to enter the names of persons coming under these descriptions "without any request in that behalf," and authorizes "any person" who is himself a voter to apply for the insertion of any wage-earner's or landholder's son's name in the voters' list.

(c) *Manner of Conducting Elections.*

Previous to the General Election of 1871, the law required the deputy-returning officer to record the votes given for each candidate at his polling-place, the voter stating publicly for whom he voted. This system gave rise to great abuses, more especially bribery and intimidation, and it was also a frequent cause of disorderly conduct at polling-places.

By an Act[7] passed in 1874, the system of voting by ballot was introduced, not only securing to each voter the privilege of secrecy, but effectively suppressing all the excitement and disorder caused by the publication from time to time on polling day, of the state of the poll.

Improvements have, since 1874, from time to time been made in the manner of conducting elections,[8] all calculated to secure as true an expression as possible of the people's will, with respect to matters in issue at any particular election.

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(1) 32 Vict., Chap. 21. (2) 37 Vict., Chap. 4. (3) 39 Vict. Chap. 11. (4) 41 Vict., Chap. 21. (5) 42 Vict., Chap. 3. (6) 48 Vict., Chap. 3. (7) 37 Vict., Chap 5. (8) 42 Vict., Chap. 4; 46 Vict., Chap. 2; 47 Vict., Chap. 4; and 48 Vict., Chap. 3.

(*d*) *Disputed Elections.*

The election law provides that an election return may be disputed on technical grounds, if the conditions prescribed have not been properly observed. The tendency of the legislation respecting elections during the past fourteen years has been to lessen the chance of an election being declared void in this way, provided there is good reason to believe that the member-elect is the choice of the people.

The system of trying election petitions by the Superior Court judges came into force before 1871, but it has since that time been greatly improved. An Act[1] passed in 1876 provides that when the petition alleges corrupt practices it shall be tried by two judges, who must agree in their finding before any person can be declared guilty of a corrupt practice. It provides also that a candidate, when the judges have reason to believe that an act, corrupt in law, has been committed in excusable ignorance, shall not be subject to the penalty of disqualification. And it further provides that an election shall not be declared void on account of corrupt practices, unless there is good reason to believe that they were carried on to an extent sufficient to affect the result of the election. These provisions are calculated to make the system of trying petitions more equitable to candidates who endeavour to conduct election contests according to law, and to prevent electors from being put unnecessarily to the cost and trouble of a new choice.

The Election Law Amendment Act of 1884[2] makes further provision in the same direction. It provides that election trials shall be continued from day to day until completed; that when polling at any place has been interfered with by a "riot or other emergency" on the day appointed, it shall be resumed on the day following, and continued from day to day, if necessary, until the poll has been kept open the ordinary length of time; and that "it is the policy of the election law" that no election shall be declared void for any irregularity on the part of the returning officer, unless it appears that the irregularity affects the result of the election.

Concurrently with the legislation intended to improve the election law in the ways above indicated, there has been legislation of an increasingly stringent character against "corrupt practices" at elections.

In 1873 it was enacted,[3] by way of supplement to previous definitions, that "corrupt practices shall mean bribery, treating and undue influence, or any of such offences, as defined by this, or any Act of this Legislature, or recognized by the common law of the Parliament of England."

Still more stringent prohibitions were enacted in 1876[4] and in 1884,[5] in the latter case making betting on the result of an election a corrupt practice, and also the furnishing of money for betting purposes. The immediate occasion of this latter enactment was the prevalence of betting in the West Middlesex election shortly before, and the failure of the Election Court to disqualify the Conservative member-elect, though the betting was done with his money.

(*e*) *Redistribution of Seats.*

As the centre of population changes within the Province it becomes necessary from time to time to readjust the representation, and occasionally to increase it. The membership of the Legislative Assembly was fixed by the British North America Act at 82, each member representing a separate electoral district.

The Act of 1874.

The first change in the distribution of seats for the House of Commons was made by the Dominion Parliament in 1872, and for the Legislative Assembly by the Provincial Legislature in 1874,[6] the membership of the latter being in-

(1) 39 Vict., Chap. 11. (2) 47 Vict., Chap. 4. (3) 36 Vict., Chap. 2.
(4) 39 Vict., Chap. 10. (5) 47 Vict., Chap. 4. (6) 38 Vict., Cap. 2.

creased to 88, each member still representing a separate electoral district. The general aim of the Representation Act of 1874 was to take in to account the rapid increase in the population of the western part of the Province. The county of Huron was divided into three districts, instead of two; the district of Bothwell was abolished, and two members each were given to Lambton, Essex, and Kent; a new district (since made a county) of Dufferin was created out of parts of Simcoe, Grey, Wellington, and the district of Cardwell; to Grey and Simcoe were assigned three members each, instead of two; a new district was created under the title of "Muskoka and Parry Sound." The district of Niagara was abolished, the territory included in it being re-incorporated with the county of Lincoln. In this way eight new constituencies were created, and two old ones abolished, making a net increase of six in the membership of the Assembly. The Act made a number of minor changes in other districts with a view to making them more nearly equal in population, subject always to the general principle that county municipal boundaries should be preserved. The extreme fairness with which this redistribution was carried out might easily be shown by reference to the census and election returns, but it is sufficient to state that at the following general election (that of 1875), the new constituencies added to the relative strength of the Conservative Opposition, instead of taking away from it. The following table shows the counties and constituencies affected by the Act, and their political complexion before and after its passage:—

	IN 1874 (BEFORE THE ACT).				IN 1875 (AFTER THE ACT).			
	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Independent.		Ministerial.	Opposition.	Independent.	
Huron	2	..	..	Gibson, Bishop	3	..	..	Gibson, Bishop, Ross.
Bothwell	1	..	..	McKellar	..	..	..	Abolished.
Kent	1		..	Dawson	1	1	..	McKellar, Coutts.
Lambton	1	..	..	Pardee	2	..	..	Pardee, Graham.
Essex	1	..	..	Prince	..	2	..	Patterson, Wigle.
Cardwell	..	..	1	McManus	..	1	..	Flesher.
Grey	..	2	..	Scott, Lauder	1	2	..	Hunter, Creighton, Lauder
Wellington	2	1	..	Clarke, Gow, McGowan.	2	1	..	Clarke, Gow, McGowan.
Muskoka and Parry Sound	..	..	..		1	..	..	Miller.
North Victoria	..	1	..	McRae	..	1	..	McRae.
Simcoe	..	2	..	Ardagh, Ferguson	..	3	..	Kean, Long, Macdougall.
Dufferin	..	..	..		..	1	..	Barr.
East Petetboro'	1	..	..	Read	..	1	..	O'Sullivan.
West Peterboro'	1	..	..	Fairbairn	..	1	..	Scott.
North Renfrew	..	1	..	Deacon	..	1	..	Deacon.
South Renfrew	..	..	1	Harrington	1	..	..	Bonfield.
South Leeds	..	1	..	Giles	..	1	..	Preston.
Brockville	..	1	..	Fitzsimmons	1	..	..	Cole.
Niagara	..	1	..	Richards	..	..	..	Abolished.
Lincoln	..	1	..	Rykert	..	1	..	Rykert.
East Northumberland	1	..	..	Webb	1	..	..	Ferris.
West York	1	..	..	Patterson	1	..	..	Patterson.
East York	1	..	..	Crosby	1	..	..	Lane.
North Lanark	1	..	..	Caldwell	..	1	..	Moystyn.
South Lanark	..	1	..	Code	..	1	..	Code.
South Bruce	1	..	..	Wells	1	..	..	Wells.
	14	13	2		16	19	..	

The increase made in the membership of the House, has long been accepted by all parties as expedient. No party now asks for any reduction, and in view of the cost and trouble entailed on representatives by the extent of their present constituencies, none is likely to be advocated. In 1885, an additional member was given to Algoma, with the unanimous approval of the Assembly, so that the number of members is now 89.

The same Act[1] that provides for the division of Algoma into two electoral districts makes a number of other changes in the distribution of seats, which come into effect at the close of the present Parliament, that is at the coming general election. The membership will then be 90, the net increase of one being caused by creating a new electoral district of Parry Sound, and giving an additional member each to the County of Bruce and the City of Toronto, while only two seats are abolished, one of the three formerly assigned to Leeds and Grenville, and the one formerly allotted to Cornwall.

The changes in representation made by the Act are, in brief as follows:—

Algoma is divided into two ridings.

Bruce is divided into three ridings, instead of two.

Leeds and Grenville are allowed one member each, instead of three members for the two together.

Parry Sound district is separated from Muskoka, and created an electoral district.

Cornwall town and township are re-incorporated with the County of Stormont for electoral purposes.

Toronto is allowed three members instead of two, the adjacent town of Parkdale being added to the city for electoral purposes.

The three ridings of Simcoe have been re-arranged, and named East, Centre, and West.

The two ridings of Victoria have been re-arranged, and named East and West.

Minor changes have been made in the three ridings of Wellington, and the name of the Centre riding has been changed to the East riding.

Similar changes have been made in the three ridings of Grey, the former East riding becoming the Centre riding.

Minor changes have been made, without any change of name, in the two ridings of Brant, the district of Brockville, the district of Cardwell, the county of Dufferin, the county of Peel, the district of Kingston, the county of Frontenac, the county of Addington, the two ridings of Elgin, the East and West ridings of York, the two ridings of Essex, the two ridings of Ontario, the East and West ridings of Huron, the district of London, and the two ridings of Perth.

The ridings of Cornwall and Leeds and Grenville, which were abolished were the two smallest in population of those in the older parts of Ontario, the former having a population of but 9,904, and the latter of but 12,929.

The aim of these various changes, as of those made by the Act of 1874, is to adjust the representation more accurately and equitably to the population, in so far as this can be done without disturbing county municipal boundaries. Some of the changes made have for their object a fuller recognition of those boundaries in localities where municipal readjustments had already taken place, as, for instance, the transfer of the township of East Luther from Centre Wellington to Dufferin. Collectively they improve greatly the electoral map of the Province, and remove a number of anomalies caused by movements that have during the

(1) 48 Vict., Chap. 2.

past thirty years, taken place in its population. The time for making these changes was opportune, as the extension of the franchise, above described,[1] makes it impossible for any one to say whether the Liberal party or the Conservative party will derive most benefit from them.

In the re-adjustment of 1874, the single-member-district system was adhered to throughout. In the re-adjustment of 1885, a principle new to this country has been introduced. Toronto and Parkdale are together allowed three members, but each elector is by the Act limited to two votes. In the words of the Act (section 10, sub-section 4): "At a contested election for the electoral district of said city, no person shall vote for more than two candidates." This method of choosing Parliamentary representatives by means of what are called "three-cornered constituencies," was in use in England from 1867 to 1885. It was introduced by the Disraeli Reform Act, the author of the clause embodying it in that measure, being the late Lord Chancellor Cairns. It was abolished by the Franchise and Redistribution Act of 1885, but by no means unanimously, a large number of the more independent members of the House of Commons, without reference to party lines, being strongly in favour of retaining this feature of the electoral system, and even extending its application. So strong was this feeling that Mr. Leonard Courtney, a member of the Gladstone Government which had charge of the measure, resigned his seat in the Ministry rather than give up what he regarded as an important and useful electoral principle. By way of experiment, the single-member-district plan has been made practically universal in Great Britain and Ireland, the large districts, with more than one member each, being for the most part abolished, as well as those known as "three-cornered," on account of the limitation placed on the elector with respect to the number of votes he can cast. That the single-member plan is open to objections, is admitted by all, and the sweeping change in Great Britain is universally regarded as an experiment which may have to be abandoned. At a time when the advocates of "minority representation" are earnestly pressing their views in every country provided with representative institutions, there is much to be said in favour of trying the experiment on a limited scale in Ontario, and the opportunity for doing this is afforded by the new "three-cornered constituency" of Toronto. It can, it is thought, be successfully worked only in large cities. There would doubtless be found much practical inconvenience in applying it to rural electoral divisions.

Increases in Population.

The population of the Province had, between the census of 1871 and that of 1881, increased from 1,620,834 to 1,923,228, a net increase of 302,394.

The increase in the population of the counties immediately affected by the Redistribution Bill between 1871 and 1881, was 175,799, or more than half of the entire increase throughout the Province. Some of the increases were as follows:

Bruce	16,804
Simcoe	18,437
Huron more than	16,000
Perth do.	16,000
Essex do.	14,000
York and Toronto more than	37,000
Algoma more than	15,000
Grey more than	13,000

and others in proportion.

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(1) p. 6.

The following table shows the population of the Electoral Divisions as they existed before the Act of 1884, and as they were left by that Act. It will be seen that the change was in every case in the direction of equalization.

Old Electoral Divisions and Population.		New Electoral Divisions and Population.	
*Algoma.**		*Algoma.*	
1871	5,007	1881	20,320
		Divided into 2 Divisions, Algoma West and Algoma East.	
Bruce.		*Bruce.*	
South Bruce	39,803	South Bruce	23,394
North Bruce	25,536	North Bruce	20,196
		Centre Bruce	21,628
Cornwall.		*Cornwall.*	
Cornwall	9,904	Stormont (including Cornwall)	23,198
Stormont	13,294		
Leeds, Grenville and Brockville.		*Leeds, Grenville and Brockville.*	
South Leeds	18,325	Leeds	20,759
Leeds and Grenville	12,929	Grenville	22,741
Grenville	13,526	Brockville	17,724
Brockville	16,395		
Simcoe, Cardwell and Peel.		*Simcoe, Cardwell and Peel.*	
West Simcoe	26,120	West Simcoe	20,134
East Simcoe	24,118	East Simcoe	20,382
South Simcoe	17,355	Centre Simcoe	17,406
Cardwell	17,993	Cardwell	22,357
Peel	16,387	Peel	21,697
Brant.		*Brant.*	
South Brant	21,975	South Brant	19,084
North Brant	11,894	North Brant	14,785
Dufferin.		*Dufferin.*	
Dufferin	20,536	Dufferin	22,086
Addington, Frontenac and Kingston.		*Addington, Frontenac and Kingston.*	
Addington	23,470	Addington	16,605
Frontenac	14,993	Frontenac	16,385
Kingston	14,091	Kingston	19,564
Wellington.		*Wellington.*	
West Wellington	24,978	West Wellington	18,892
Centre do.	19,640	Centre do	22,218
South do.	20,279	South do	22,237
Grey.		*Grey.*	
East Grey	23,781	East Grey	24,522
North Grey	25,631	North Grey	21,488
South Grey	21,127	South Grey	24,529
Elgin.		*Elgin.*	
East Elgin	27,473	East Elgin	19,848
West Elgin	14,888	West Elgin	22,580
York.		*York.*	
East York	23,312	East York	15,996
West York	18,884	West York	15,762

*A census was taken of Port Arthur on its becoming a town in 1884, under the authority of the Council. The population was returned at about 6,000, an increase of 4,725 over 1881.

Essex.	
North Essex	25,659
South Essex	21,303
Ontario.	
North Ontario	28,434
South Ontario	20,378
Victoria.	
South Victoria	20,813
North Victoria	13,799
London and Middlesex.	
London City	19,746
Middlesex East	30,600
Perth.	
North Perth	32,915
Sou h Perth	20,778

Essex.	
North Essex	23,657
South Essex	23,307
Ontario.	
North Ontario	20,917
South Ontario	27,895
Victoria.	
South Victoria	18,289
North Victoria	16,323
London and Middlesex.	
London City	23,636
Middlesex East	26,710
Perth.	
North Perth	29,560
South Perth	24,133

The Dominion and Ontario Redistribution Bills Compared.

The Dominion Government, in framing their notorious Gerrymander Bill of 1882, practically abolished, wherever it was thought in their interest to do so, county municipalities. They over-rode and broke down county boundaries; threw sections of two, three or four counties, having no interests in common, together for electoral purposes; and so cut and carved up the political map of Canada as to make it a spectacle to be wondered at, and not recognizable, three ends only being kept particularly in view: The one that of legislating their principal opponents out of Parliament; the second that of concentrating the Reform majorities of different adjoining counties into one riding with an overwhelming Reform majority, thus wasting hundreds of Reform votes; and the third that of making all other ridings—that is, the large majority—by the elimination of Reform townships, Tory, with well-assured majorities.

The Ontario Government, in framing their measure of 1884, on the other hand, kept five points in view:—First, to increase the aggregate membership as little as possible; second, in no case to break down county boundaries; third, not to divide townships or other municipalities; fourth, always to move in the direction of equalizing the population where changes were made; fifth, not to aim at destroying the seats held by leading members of the Opposition. Upon this latter point but two members were placed in a minority—Mr. Ermatinger, the member for East Elgin, by the change of St. Thomas from the East to the West Riding, and Col. Grey, of West York, who was placed in a minority of but three votes, while in every case the change proceeded in the direction of equalization or approximating toward the unit of representation, or average population of the constituencies, namely: 21,366.

The case of North and South Ontario has been criticized by Opposition speakers, as reported in the following language:—

"North Ontario had a population of 28,000 odd, and South Ontario of 20,000 "odd. It was necessary that they should equalize the population to ensure a Grit "being returned for North Ontario, so they gave North Ontario a population of "20,000, and South Ontario 28,000."

The figures given are not correct. The population will be found in the foregoing table as to both the old and new constituencies of Ontario county. It will be observed that the rule of proceeding towards equalization has not been violated in this case, but it is important to bear in mind another consideration, viz.: that

in addition to the question of population, territorial extent may fairly be considered. South Ontario, as formerly constituted, did not extend from south to north more than from twelve to fifteen miles, while North Ontario extended nearly 60 miles, the latter having also the much larger population. South Ontario, too, was the seat of two considerable towns, one of them being a manufacturing town, the other the county town.

Remarks have also been made concerning Essex. An examination of the above table will show that the rule of proceeding towards equalization was not violated in the case of the County of Essex.

The Dominion Gerrymander Act of 1882.

Equalization of the population of the constituencies was Sir John's alleged reason for turning the constituencies topsy-turvey, for breaking down the well-defined county boundaries, and for carving up the constituencies in such a manner that no human being has since been able to learn or carry in his mind the municipalities comprising the new constituencies. He was desirous only, as he claimed, *of equalizing the constituencies.* Here is what he said during the debate upon the Bill :—

"I declare that this Bill *is an equalization,* in a very large degree, of the "population."—*Hansard, page* 1209.

"We, sir, stand on the great principle of *representation by population* on the "floor of this House."—*Hansard, page* 1209.

"I stand on the principle that this measure is a fair one; that it is a Bill "which *equalizes the population.*"—*Hansard, page* 1209.

Take a few examples of how the constituencies were equalized :—

The unit of representation in the whole province for Dominion purposes was 20,905. Out of 92 constituencies there are 31 under the average of 20,905 :

26	under	19,000
22	under	18,000
14	under	17,000
9	under	16,000
5	under	15,000
3	under	14,000
1	of	12,423

There are also :

11	over	21,000
9	over	22,000
6	over	23,000
4	over	24,000
7	over	25,000
5	over	26,000
2	over	27,000
1	over	28,000

South Oxford.

South Oxford, before the Gerrymander, had a population of 24,732; after, 24,778; or an increase of but 46. This represents, upon the estimate of one vote for every seven persons, an increase of but seven votes in the South Riding. It was, besides, left with a population 3,873 greater than the average or unit of representation. In order to accomplish this the boundaries of three counties were broken down; the town of Tilsonburg and the township of Dereham, situate in Oxford, were detached from South Oxford and tacked on to North Norfolk, and

the townships of Burford and Oakland were taken from South Brant and added to South Oxford.

North Oxford.

The boundaries of three counties were broken in order to fix up this constituency, making a change in population as between the old and new of but 977, or 139 votes. It was left with a population of 3,479 above the average.

South Wentworth.

The boundaries of three counties were broken in re-arranging this constituency, by which a population of only 901 were added, equal to a voting power of 128.

Haldimand.

The population of Haldimand was, under the old arrangement, below the average. It was decreased 959, and left 2,243 below the average. This was the way equalization went on.

Many more instances might be given.

We present a few further illustrations of another character, showing how Sir John's equalization was accomplished. The figures show the populations *after* the gerrymander: (the average for each constituency being 20,905.)

1.	North Leeds & Grenville	12,423, or	8,482	below the average.
2.	South Grenville	13,526, or	7,397	" "
3.	Brockville	15,107, or	5,798	" "
4.	Frontenac	14,993, or	5,912	" "
5.	Kingston	14,091, or	6,814	" "
6.	West Peterboro'	13,310, or	7,595	" "
7 & 8.	Ottawa, 27,412 Two members, 13,706 each.		or 7,199 each	" "
9.	South Wentworth	15,539 or	5,366	" "
10.	Monck	15,940 or	4,965	" "

There are many others far below the average.

As further showing the fradulent pretence under which the Bill was supported, there are many constituencies left with a population far in excess of the average. Below are a few examples:

Kent	29,194, or 8,289 in excess of the average.
East Simcoe	27,183, or 6,278 in excess of the average.
Centre Wellington	26,816, or 5,911 in excess of the average.
Welland	26,152, or 5,247 in excess of the average.
North Perth	26,538, or 5,633 in excess of the average.
North Simcoe	26,120, or 5,215 in excess of the average.
North Huron	26,098. or 5,193 in excess of the average.
North Wellington	26,024, or 5,119 in excess of the average.

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b MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

Municipal institutions form one of the most interesting and important features of our system of self-government. They were for a long time after their first introduction into Upper Canada somewhat crude in form, and many Statutes amending the municipal law were passed by successive Parliaments before Con-

federation. Between 1867 and 1872, not a session of the Ontario Legislature passed without additional important changes being made. The necessity of bringing the law within the comprehension of the mass of the people made it imperative that the Municipal Act and the various amending Statutes should, sooner or later, be consolidated, and the Mowat administration lost no time in beginning the work. The task was a most laborious and intricate one, but it was successfully performed under the personal direction of the late Hon. Adam Crooks. Order was brought out of confusion; more than 1,000 sections were reduced to about half the number; dead law was eliminated; and what was left was classified and reduced to the form of a simple and intelligible code. In a speech delivered at Toronto, on the 8th of January, 1879, Attorney-General Mowat thus referred to this undertaking, and the manner in which it had been carried through:

"In our first session we made provision for facilitating the work of self-government by collecting all the various Acts relating to our municipalities. These Acts were scattered through the statute books of several years; considerable difficulty was consequently experienced by the people, who were not lawyers, and who had to carry out these laws; and it was evident that the simplest law possible on the subject was desirable. My colleague and friend, Mr. Crooks, undertook the work, and during the first session of my premiership a new Act was passed consolidating and revising all the old Acts, and producing a result of which, in connection with the Assessment Act, the late Chief Justice Harrison—who probably was more familiar with the subject than any other lawyer or judge—said, 'THAT THESE ACTS WERE THE MOST COMPLETE AND PERFECT CODE OF THE KIND THAT HE KNEW OF IN ANY COUNTRY OF THE WORLD.'"

This high praise from so unquestionable an authority as Chief Justice Harrison applies equally to subsequent consolidations. The next in point of time was the municipal code that is embodied in the Revised Statutes of 1877. Based on the code of 1873, it includes a number of important amendments made to the Municipal Act during the interval, and a comparison of the two shows that important improvements were made also in the wording and the classification of the enactments. In 1883, the Act and amending Statutes passed in the interval were again consolidated, with other important improvements, so that we have now, beyond all doubt, the most complete and perfect municipal code to be found in any country.

The municipal law has been amended every session for years past, and will probably be amended every session for years to come. New emergencies in municipal administration call for new enactments, and, in pursuance of their general policy with respect to legislation, the Mowat Government have invariably insisted on these enactments being made general whenever it was possible to do so. In order to guard against needless or unwise derangement of the law, however, a change has been made in the procedure of the Legislative Assembly, by which all bills proposing to amend the municipal Act are referred to a special committee, the chairman of which is a member of the Ministry. [1]

By means of this precaution, and of the ample opportunity for discussion afforded by the ordinary stages of the progress of a bill through the House, the scope of every proposed change, and its probable effect on the working of the general law, is made perfectly clear. The result has been to lessen the amount of error and conflict, and to make it very easy to consolidate the new with the old enactments when a revision takes place.

In 1872 an Act [2] was passed of a very stringent kind to prevent corrupt practices at municipal elections. In 1874 an Act [3] was passed introducing the method of voting by ballot at municipal elections, and in the following session the same method was made applicable to voting on such municipal by-laws as are required to be submitted to the people.[4] In 1877 an Act [5] was passed applying to the preparation and revision of the voters' lists for municipal elections the method of preparing and revising the voters' lists for parliamentary elections,

(1) For some sessions past this position has been filled by the Hon. C. F. Fraser.
(2) 35 Vict., Chap. 36. (3) 38 Vict., Chap. 28. (4) 39 Vict., Chap. 35. (5) 40 Vict., Chap. 12.

which had been embodied in the Voters' Lists Acts of 1874 and 1876. These three measures have done much towards preventing the irregularities formerly so common, and securing a full and fair expression of public opinion in relation to municipal affairs.

A complete list of important amendments made to the municipal law since 1872, in addition to those above referred to, would be a very long one, including, amongst others:

The extension of the municipal system, with suitable modifications, to the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, and Algoma.
Handing over the management of the police departments of cities to commissioners.
Numerous changes in the law respecting water-courses, line fences, bridges, and public highways.
More effective regulation of market fees, and of the sale of produce generally.
Provision for the erection of court-houses.
Provision for the better protection of both municipalities and their creditors in the issue and purchase of debentures.
Improved methods of equalizing assessments.
Provision of better facilities for carrying on drainage operations.
The introduction of the system of paying for street improvements on the local improvement plan.
Provision for the better regulation of nuisances, and also for dealing more effectively with other matters affecting the health or comfort of the community at large.
Extending the municipal franchise to unmarried women and widows.
Election of Mayors of cities and towns by popular vote.
The consolidation of the assessment law.
Limitation of exemptions from municipal taxation.
Extension of the municipal franchise to income voters.

c. Educational Institutions.

There is no class of public institutions in the Province in which the people take greater interest, and about which they are more sensitive, than those established for educational purposes. The school law, like the municipal law, requires to be comprehended by the public generally if it is not to fail of its object. Extensive changes were made in the working of the school system by the Act of 1871, but the whole school law as it then stood was not consolidated till 1874,[1] when the Council of Public Instruction was made partially elective, the right of representation being given to (*a*) High School masters and teachers, (*b*) Public School inspectors, and (*c*) Public and Separate School teachers.

In 1876, owing to dissensions in the Council of Public Instruction, the functions of that body were suspended,[2] and the Department of Education was placed under the control of a Minister of the Crown, thus making its management a matter for which the Ministry of the day are directly responsible to the people.

In 1877 the law relating to the educational affairs of the Province was again consolidated as part of the Revised Statutes. Between 1877 and 1885 amendments of a more or less important character were from time to time made in it, and in the latter year it was again consolidated, and was at the same time greatly simplified and extensively amended.[3] The Minister of Education, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, at the same time consolidated the regulations that had been for many

(1) 37 Vict., Chap. 27. (2) 39 Vict., Chap. 17. (3) 48 Vict., Chap. 48.

years issued by the Education Department under the authority of numerous Acts of Parliament, and at the present time this Province possesses in these two consolidations, an educational code second to that of no other country in brevity, clearness, and comprehensiveness.

Amongst the many improvements which have been made since 1872 in the Educational System are the following :—

The establishment of County Model Schools for the professional training of intending Public School teachers.

The adaptation of Collegiate Institutes to the professional training of intending High School teachers.

A more uniform system of examining and classifying Public School teachers.

Greater encouragement given to the organization of County Teachers' Institutes and the formation of local professional libraries.

The abolition of the book, map, and apparatus depository in connection with the Education Department, leaving to ordinary commercial enterprise the task of furnishing educational supplies.

More effective utilization of the High Schools for the non-professional training, and of the Provincial Normal Schools for the professional training of teachers.

In the matter of higher education also there have been important improvements effected. The University Act of 1853 continued without amendment till 1873, when extensive changes were made in the constitution of the Provincial University.[1] Convocation was revived, and was assigned certain functions in relation to the management of the University. The Chancellor and fifteen members of the University Senate were made elective by the graduates. And the system of affiliation of colleges to the University was placed on an improved footing. The University Act was in 1877 consolidated with the above and other amending Acts,[2] and the Statutes regulating University College and Upper Canada College were at the same time recast and improved.

In 1873 the Legislature passed a Statute[3] creating a "School of Practical Science for instruction in mining, engineering, and the mechanical and manufacturing arts." This institution was established in response to a demand for improved facilities for obtaining an industrial training, and it is worthy of remark that a similar demand has for some time past been pressed by educationists with increasing urgency on the British Parliament. The School of Practical Science has, since its establishment, been managed in close connection with University College, the students of both institutions taking certain courses of lectures in common. In this way the cost of the technical education provided has been greatly reduced without any deterioration of quality.

The whole question of higher education has been earnestly and generally discussed for the past two years, in connection with a demand from the Provincial University authorities for an increase of revenue to meet pressing requirements due to increased attendance of students. The discussion led a few months ago to a conference of University representatives, which was held at the instance of the Minister of Education, for the purpose of ascertaining whether some plan of University federation might be feasible. A basis was ultimately agreed upon and published, the authorities of each College and University being free to accept or reject it as they saw fit. Up to this time several bodies have accepted the basis, and taken action with a view to giving it effect. The authorities of two Universities have done so—the University of Toronto, and the University of Victoria College—and also those of Knox College, the Toronto Baptist College, Wycliffe Col-

(1) 36 Vict., Chap. 29. (2) R. S. O. Chap. 209 and Chap. 210. (3) 36 Vict., Chap. 30.

lege, and St. Michael's College. The action thus taken must lead to further amendment of the University Act in the line of the basis of federation, and will, undoubtedly, be the means of placing the whole system of higher education in a more satisfactory position, and of enabling the Province of Ontario to take her proper place alongside of the most progressive countries and states in relation to this important matter.

Among the public educational institutions are the Institute for the Education of the Blind, situated at Brantford; the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville; the Agricultural College, at Guelph; the Reformatory for Boys, at Penetanguishene; and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, at Toronto. The last two are, to some extent, penal in their character; but by Acts passed in 1879[1] and 1880[2] greater prominence, than ever before in this Province, was given to the educational functions of such institutions. The Industrial Refuge for Girls is designed to bring under proper industrial and educational discipline girls under fourteen who are, for any one of several reasons, placed in such circumstances as to make it probable that they will "lead an idle and dissolute life." The Act of 1880 completely remodelled the Reformatory for Boys. The intention of the institution, as stated by that Act, is "the custody and detention, with a view to their education, industrial training, and moral reclamation, of such boys as shall be lawfully sentenced to confinement therein." Every teacher employed in it must hold either a first or a second-class Public School certificate, and the whole system is placed under the inspection and control of one of the inspectors of public institutions. The Agricultural College will be noticed more at length in connection with the administration of the Department of Agriculture. It is sufficient to state here that the education it furnishes is by no means confined to agriculture, but includes such a variety of subjects as to make the course a most valuable one for purposes alike of intellectual training and of moral discipline.

d. Reformatory Institutions.

Besides the Reformatory for Boys and the Industrial Refuge for girls, referred to above, the only penal reformatory institutions belonging to the Province, are the Central Prison for men, and the Mercer Reformatory for women. These are both managed under the authority of Acts of Parliament, the provisions of which call for no special notice. The institutions themselves will be dealt with hereafter in connection with the subject of "Administration."

In this connection may be noticed an Act,[3] passed in 1878, to meet a long-felt want, namely, some means of employing usefully the time of short-term prisoners in the county jails. This statute provides that under certain restrictions, prisoners serving a second term, and under sentence of "hard labour," may be employed at work outside the jail walls. The law has worked very satisfactorily since its enactment, and has never required amendment.

e. Lunatic Asylums and Charitable Institutions.

Under the authority of the "Public Lunatic Asylums Act," the Province of Ontario maintains Asylums for the insane at Toronto, London, Hamilton and Kingston, and an Asylum for Idiots at Orillia. Various amendments have from time to time been made in this Act, and these were consolidated with it in the Revised Statutes. The general aim of these amendments is to guard as effectually as possible against the committal of persons as insane, without due precautions having been first taken, and to protect the property of insane persons while they since are in custody.

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(1) 42 Vict., Chap. 39. (2) 43 Vict., Chap. 34. (3) 41 Vict., Chap. 24.

The Act respecting Private Lunatic Asylums was amended in 1883,[1] and again in 1886,[2] with similar objects in view.

Prior to 1874, the money paid out of the Provincial Treasury in aid of charitable institutions was given in a hap-hazard way. The evils attending such a system, or rather want of system, suggested the passage of an Act,[3] the avowed object of which was to secure "that all appropriations from the public funds in aid of charitable institutions should be made upon some properly-arranged and equitable system, and that municipal and other corporations, as well as private individuals, should be stimulated and encouraged to give a liberal support to such institutions." The institutions entitled to aid were scheduled in three classes, (1) Hospitals, (2) Houses of Industry and Refuge, and (3) Orphanages. The scale of payment to each class was fixed absolutely by the Statute, and has never since been changed. The subsidy was fixed at a certain sum per head of those provided for in the various institutions, so as to make the amount of aid given precisely proportionate to the amount of charitable work done. Under this system there is no possibility of favouritism, unless the returns on which the payments are made are falsified, and to the perpetration of such an offence a heavy penalty—$1,000 and costs—was affixed by the Act. Moreover, all subsidized charities were placed under the supervision of the inspector of public institutions, and were required to submit their by-laws and regulations to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for approval. The best proof that this excellent law works well, is that it has never been amended in any important particular since it was enacted, and that no abuse of any kind has grown up under its operation, though many thousands of dollars have been annually expended under its provisions. The amount of good done in this way in the relief of suffering of various kinds is incalculable, and it is not too much to say that in this admirable Act, Ontario has a better "poor law" than any other country can boast of.

f. The Liquor Traffic.

It is convenient to separate this topic from that of municipal institutions, with which, however, it is in law intimately connected. The evils caused to society by the sale of intoxicating drinks has made it necessary, by common consent, to impose peculiar restrictions on this traffic. Such restrictions were enacted by the Canadian Parliament before 1867, and as they formed, for all practical purposes, part of the municipal law, they remained in force in Ontario after Confederation. The law regulating the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors was amended and consolidated in 1869 by the "Act respecting Tavern and Shop Licenses,"[4] the granting of licenses to sell being still entrusted to the Municipal Councils. This same feature of the system was retained in the consolidation of 1874,[5] which was, however, a great improvement on any license law that had preceded it.

The growing temperance sentiment of the country, the consequent demand for more stringent legislation, and the evils caused by giving the liquor interest a strong motive for interfering directly in the election of members of Municipal Councils, led to the passage, in 1876, of the License Act[6] of that year, commonly known as the "Crooks Act." The chief features of this measure are the following:

1. It put an absolute limit to the number of licenses that might be granted in any municipality.
2. It took the power of granting licenses away from the Municipal Councils and conferred it on Boards of Commissioners appointed for cities and Counties by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

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(1) 46 Vict., Chap. 28. (2) 49 Vict., Chap. 50. (3) 37 Vict., Chap. 33.
(4) 32 Vict., Chap. 32. (5) 37 Vict., Chap. 32. (6) 39 Vict., Chap. 26.

3. It authorized each Municipal Council by by-law to still further limit the number of licenses to be granted by the Commissioners.
4. It authorized the Board of Commissioners by resolution to do the same thing.
5. It authorized each Municipal Council to prescribe by by-law conditions of obtaining a tavern license in addition to those specified in the license law itself.
6. It authorized each Council to limit the number of shop licenses, to require the holder of a shop license "to confine the business of his shop solely and exclusively to the keeping and selling of liquor," and to "impose any restrictions upon the mode of carry ing on such traffic as the Council may think fit," its enactments in this regard being binding on the License Commissioners.
7. It imposed a minimum fee for each of the three kinds of license—wholesale, tavern, and shop—but authorized each Council in the case of tavern and shop licenses to raise the amount absolutely to $200 and to raise it conditionally as much higher as it pleased by by-law submitted to a vote of the electors of the municipality.
8. It vested the appointment of the license inspector for each district in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and required both inspectors and commissioners to enforce the Dunkin Act wherever it had been adopted by any municipality.

In other ways, the Crooks Act surrounded the liquor traffic with additional restrictions, and these were made much more stringent by the Amending Act[1] of 1877, especially in the matter of procedure against persons charged with violations of the law.

Still further amendments in the same direction were made by the Act passed in 1881, "to give increased efficiency to the laws against illicit liquor selling," and the same Statute provided that the machinery of the "Crooks Act" should be available for the enforcement of the "Scott Act," as it had formerly been for the enforcement of the "Dunkin Act."

In 1884 an Act[3] was passed amending the license law in several very important respects. The following are its principal provisions:—

1. A considerable limitation of the number of saloon licenses allowed under the license law;
2. Greater precautions against the establishment of a licensed house without warning to the people of the locality;
3. The introduction of the principle of local option, by empowering the majority of the electors of a polling sub-division to forbid by means of a petition to the License Commissioners, the granting of a new license in, or the transfer of an old license to, that sub-division;
4. Throwing open to the public the sittings of the Commissioners at which applications for licenses are discussed;
5. Compulsory separation of the liquor traffic from other traffic in licensed "shops" after 1888;
6. Prohibition of the colorable sale of liquors by "clubs" incorporated under the Act respecting benevolent and other societies, and also of colorable prescriptions or certificates by medical practitioners;
7. Authority given to Justices and Police Magistrates to forbid holders of liquor licenses to sell to a habitual drunkard for a year;
8. Authority given to relatives of a habitual drunkard to publish a similar prohibition;
9. Forbidding licenses on ferry boats;
10. A considerable increase in the amounts charged for the various kinds of licenses.

The License Law was amended and made still more stringent in 1885[4] and again in 1886.[5] The Act of 1885, amongst other provisions has one which frees from conviction an officer who breaks the law himself "for the purpose of detecting a known or suspected offender against the Liquor License Laws." The Act of 1886 materially increases the license fees, by adding to the previous amounts:

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(1) 40 Vict., Chap. 18. (2) 44 Vict., Chap. 27. (3) 47 Vict., Chap. 35.
(4) 48 Vict., Chap. 43. (5) 49 Vict., Chap. 39.

For each wholesale license	$100 00
For each tavern or shop license in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants	150 00
For each tavern or shop license in cities of less than 20,000 inhabitants	100 00
For each tavern or shop license in towns	70 00
For each tavern or shop license in villages	60 00
For each tavern or shop license in townships	30 00
For each saloon-licenses in cities	200 00
For each saloon license in towns	170 00
For each vessel license (*a*) Great Lakes	75 00
" " (*b*) Inland Waters	40 00

The increase in the case of beer and wine licenses is considerably less. The penalties for violations of the law are made more severe. A provincial inspector is provided for, whose duty is to personally inspect each license district and the books of each district inspector, and to conduct on oath inquiries into the conduct of the inspectors. Frequenting of bar-rooms during prohibited hours is strictly forbidden, and it is made an offence for "keepers" of bar-rooms to permit it.

The various enactments above sketched, taken together, make a license law of unprecedented stringency and efficiency. If under its operation the liquor traffic is not as much restricted as in the estimation of a portion of the community it should be, the cause will be found in the state of public opinion, and the remedy in educating it so as to secure more thorough going municipal action. Whatever advantage a "high license law" may confer can be enjoyed under the Crooks Act, which at the same time enables any locality to virtually suppress the traffic altogether by diminishing the number of drinking places, and by imposing onerous conditions on those that remain.

g. The Public Health.

Apart altogether from Acts of Parliament designed to protect the public by confining the practice of surgery, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy to persons who have received a professional training, important laws have during the past few years been placed on the statute book of this Province, for the purpose of protecting more effectually the public health, especially against the ravages of infectious diseases.

The first of these was passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1873.[1] It provides for the compulsory cleansing of private premises, for the creation of local Boards of Health by municipal authorities, for the creation of a "Central Board of Health," by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, during the prevalence of any formidable epidemic, endemic or contagious disease;" for the proclaiming of infected districts; and generally for taking such steps as may seem to the Boards of Health necessary to prevent the spread of the disease or mitigate its severity.

Experience of the working of this Act having shown that it did not furnish the requisite security, another statute[2] was passed in 1882, creating a permanent Board of Health for the Province, and clothing it with various important powers, to be exercised at all times. One of the duties of this body is to educate the public on sanitary matters by the distribution of sanitary literature. Another is to conduct, under oath if necessary, investigations of the causes of prevalent contagious diseases or of excessive mortality in specified localities. A third is to keep at all times an adequate supply of vaccine matter for the purpose of supplying it as cheaply as possible to medical practitioners. And a fourth is to keep up communication with local Boards of Health on sanitary matters, and endeavour to secure the organization of such a Board in each municipality. The Act

(1) 36 Vict., Chap. 38. (2) 45 Vict., Chap. 22.

of 1882 also provides for taking stringent measures for the suppression of small-pox and other infectious diseases, by means of isolation, forcible, if necessary, but as complete as possible.

The Statutes relating to the public health were consolidated amended by the Public Health Act of 1884,[1] which gives increased powers of various kinds to the Provincial Board of Health, and also to Local Boards, especially with a view to preventing the spread of infectious diseases, suppressing nuisances and guarding against injurious defects in systems of water supply and sewerage.

In 1885, an Act[2] was passed embodying still more stringent provisions, and another in 1886,[3] to which the same remark applies.

The efficiency of the system thus provided was severely tested by the recent outbreak in the County of Hastings of small-pox of a peculiarly malignant type, and under conditions peculiarly favourable to the spread of the disease. By means of the powers conferred on the Provincial Board of Health, the district was at once completely isolated, and in a comparatively short time the disease was completely extirpated. A still more satisfactory proof of its usefulness was furnished by the manner in which the Board dealt with the more recent outbreak of small-pox in Montreal. In spite of the extensive passenger traffic between that city and all parts of Ontario, the disease was prevented from coming into this Province, the precautions taken by the Board having undoubtedly been the means of preventing a public calamity of the most terrible kind. The annual reports of the Board, and its other publications, have done much to disseminate useful sanitary information, and it has been instrumental by means of investigations in removing many local sources of malarial and other diseases.

h. Laws relating to Labour.

During the period which has elapsed since 1871, several principles, which have an important bearing on the position of the labouring classes, have been embodied in the statute law of the Province. It will be convenient to consider these separately.

(1.) Mechanics' Lien.

The Mechanics' Lien Act[4] of 1873 was passed at the instance of the late Hon. Adam Crooks, and was intended to protect mechanics, machinists, builders, miners, and contractors from loss on account of labour or material furnished in the erection of buildings or the construction of machinery. The Act not merely recognizes the new form of liability, but provides the means for establishing and enforcing claims arising under it. The original Statute has been several times amended, with a view to make it more simple and perfect in its working, two of the most important amendments being contained in the following section of the Act[5] of 1882:

"The lien given by the preceding Section (*i.e.*, one for thirty days' wages, without prejudice to any other lien the labourer may have under the Lien Act), shall operate, notwithstanding any agreement between the owner and contractor for excluding a lien, and notwithstanding that the labour is in respect of a building, erection, or mine which belongs to the wife of the person at whose instance the work is done."

The next section of the Act provides that the lien for wages shall, to a certain amount, have priority over all other liens, and over any claim by the owner against the contractor on account of failure to complete his contract. In 1886[6] the Legislature amended the Land Titles Act of 1885, for the purpose of protecting persons entitled to liens against land brought under the Torrens system of registration

(1) 47 Vict., Chap. 38. (2) 48 Vict., Chap. 45. (3) 49 Vict., Chap. 42.
(4) 36 Vict., Chap. 27. (5) 45 Vict., Chap. 15, Sec. 3. (6) 49 Vict., Chap. 16, Sec. 46.

(2.) Employers' Liability.

For some years past in England an Act of Parliament has been in force, which makes employers liable, under certain circumstances, for injuries to their employees. That Act was, at the instance of the House of Lords, limited in its operation to five years, but it has given such general satisfaction that it will, undoubtedly, at next session of Parliament, be made permanent, and will probably at the same time be given a wider application. In the session of 1886, an Act[1] was passed by the Ontario Legislature to secure compensation to workmen in certain cases for personal injuries caused (1) by defective machinery or works, (2) by negligence of fellow employees entrusted with the duty of superintendence, (3) by conforming to the orders of fellow employees placed in authority, (4) by the operation of the employer's regulations, or (5) by the negligence of railway signal-men. The different kinds of defects that make a railway company liable are specified, and the maximum amount of compensation is fixed at three years' earnings. Contracting out of the liability is not allowed, except when there is some other consideration than being taken into employment, which consideration must be, in the opinion of the Court trying an action, "ample and adequate," and, on the side of the workman, not "improvident," but "just and reasonable." The Act provides a simple method of enforcing claims arising under it, and exempts from its operation *for only one year* those employers who have established provident or insurance societies for their men, at least as effective for their protection as that established by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

(3.) The Factories Act.

"An Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories"[2] was passed in 1884. It contained a proviso that it should not come into force until proclamation should be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, the object being to secure, either by concurrent Dominion legislation, or by a decision of the Supreme Court, that the validity of the law would not be disputed. All efforts to induce the Dominion Government to aid in removing the uncertainty having failed, the necessary proclamation was issued in October, 1886, and the "Ontario Factories Act, 1884," became law. It provides, amongst other things, (1) that the employment in a factory of a child, a young girl, or a woman, in such a way that the health is likely to be permanently injured, shall be an offence punishable by imprisonment or fine; (2) that no boy under twelve, and no girl under fourteen, shall be employed in any factory, and that children under fourteen and women shall not be employed more than ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week; (3) that women and children shall not be allowed to clean machinery while it is in motion; (4) that working extra hours in a time of emergency shall be done only with the consent of the Inspector under the Act; (5) that factories shall be kept in proper sanitary condition; (6) that machinery, and other sources of danger to employees shall be properly guarded; (7) that each factory shall be supplied with the means of extinguishing fires, and also with fire-escapes if the building is a high one; and (8) that the Inspector shall be notified promptly when loss of life results to employees through fire or accident. The Act clothes the Inspector with the powers necessary to enable him to discharge his duties efficiently, and provides a simple means of enforcing its provisions. Appended to it is a schedule containing a list of the different kinds of factories that come under its operation, and it is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may add to, or take away from, that list by proclamation in the *Ontario Gazette*. The putting of this admirable measure into operation places the factory labourers of Ontario in as good a position in the matter of protection as is enjoyed by the labourers in any country in the world.

(1) 49 Vict., Chap. 28. (2) 47 Vict., Chap. 39.

(4.) The Railway Accidents Act.

In 1880 the Legislative Assembly appointed a special committee to enquire into the causes of the loss of life from accidents on railways. Much valuable evidence was taken, and many of the most useful suggestions offered were in the following year embodied in an Act[1] "To make Provision for the Safety of Railway Employees and the Public." The preamble to that Act is as follows:—

"Whereas frequent accidents to railway servants and others are occasioned by the neglect of Railway Companies to provide a fair and reasonable measure of protection against their occurrence; and whereas a proper construction of railway bridges, and certain precautions in the construction and maintenance of railway frogs, wing-rails, guard-rails, and freight cars would greatly lessen, if not entirely prevent, the happening of such accidents."

The Act goes on to specify the improvements which railway companies are required to make in their bridges, tracks and freight cars, and in the event of accidents to their employees caused by failure to do so, the latter are placed in as good a position, with respect to the right of compensation, as if they had not been in the company's employ. In other words, the great principle embodied in the Act securing compensation for injuries is anticipated by this provision of the Railway Accidents Act, just as the principle that railway companies and factory proprietors should be compelled to make proper provision for the safety of the public was anticipated by the Act[2] of 1874, which requires the owners of machines to properly guard those parts likely to cause injury to persons coming in contact with them.

(5.) Work and Wages.

In 1873 two Acts were passed, one[3] intended to facilitate agreements between masters and workmen for participation in profits; the other[4] intended to facilitate the adjustment of disputes between masters and workmen. With reference to these two measures, and the Mechanics' Lien Act passed in the same session, the Hon. Attorney-General Mowat made the following remarks in a speech delivered in Toronto on the 8th of January, 1879:

"We have passed laws securing to mechanics, labourers, and others, a lien for their pay on the property on which their labour is expended or their materials used, so far as this seemed practicable without prejudice to persons not concerned in the transaction. We have passed laws in the interest of masters and workmen, for facilitating agreements between them for sharing the profits of the business in which they may be engaged. The object of that law is of great importance to the working classes. It is by such means that their status is to be raised. Those who have given attention to this subject seem to be unaware of any method by which so large an amount of good can be looked for to the great mass of our working population as some method which may enable them somehow to share the profits of the business in which they are employed. In framing these laws we had the advantage of what had been done elsewhere, and we have placed on the Statute book the best laws that the example or experience of other places enabled us to devise. We have also passed a law to facilitate, by means of a machinery found useful elsewhere, the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employed."

In 1880 an Act[5] was passed for the relief of Co-operative Associations, experience having shown that a relaxation of the former law was necessary in two respects. This Statute increases the maximum value of the shares any one member may hold from $400 to $1,000, and authorizes associations to incur a debt, secured by mortgage, for the purchase of business premises.

In 1885 an Act was passed, which is of great importance as affording valuable protection to workmen in respect of wages. It provides that when a debtor

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(1) 44 Vict., Chap. 22. (2) 37 Vict., Chap. 13. (3) 36 Vict., Chap. 25.
(4) 36 Vict., Chap. 26. (5) 43 Vict., Chap. 22. (6) 48 Vict., Chap. 29.

makes an assignment of real or personal property for the general benefit of his creditors, an exception shall be made in favour of persons in his employment at, or immediately before, the time of the assignment, who shall be paid in full up to three months' wages or salary, and be entitled to take rank as general creditors for the remainder of the amount due them. A similar provision is made to apply to the distribution of the assets of a company in process of liquidation under "The Joint Stock Companies' Winding-Up Act," and to the settlement of claims under "The Creditors' Relief Act, 1880." The measure applies to all wage-earners, whether by the day, the week, the piece, or otherwise.

With a view to the protection of the Canadian labourer from the oppressive competition of certain classes of foreigners, whom it is the custom to bring into the country under agreements which virtually prevent them from being free agents in the disposal of their services, the Legislature, in the session of 1886, enacted[1] as follows :—

"Any agreement or bargain, verbal or written, expressed or implied, which may hereafter be made between any person, and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labour or service, or having reference to the performance of labour or service by such other person in the Province of Ontario, and made as aforesaid, previous to the migration or coming into Canada of such other person whose labour or service is contracted for, shall be void and of no effect as against the person only so migrating or coming."

This enactment leaves the imported foreign labourer, who comes into Ontario on the strength of a previous agreement, free to break his agreement after his arrival here if he sees fit to do so, while if he chooses to observe the agreement on his part, he can hold his employer to it also. The object of this legislation is to discourage the practice of advancing money to foreign labourers to pay their passage into this Province, by making it impossible for the employer to recover the sum advanced if the employee sees fit to break his engagement. No more effective means could be devised.

The only other Statute that calls for notice in this connection is one passed in 1874,[2] which enacts that the wages or salary due to a labourer, mechanic, or servant, shall not be liable to seizure, or attachment, or garnishment for debt, unless the sum due to him exceeds $25, and then only for the amount of such excess. The object in view is to prevent the wage-earner from being left entirely penniless, a reasonable relief in view of all that the law has done for other classes of debtors.

(6.) Electoral Privileges.

"The Franchise and Representation Act of 1885" confers the right of voting on practically all wage-earners who are residents for a sufficient time in one district, for the amount of wages which entitles a man to be placed on the voters' list is only $250, and part of that may be in the form of board and lodging. To many persons of this class, however, in cities and towns, where during the whole of the hours of polling they are employed at a distance from their voting places, polling their votes is a matter of loss and difficulty. With a view to removing this obstacle, the Legislature in the session of 1886[3] enacted that "any voter entitled to vote within a city or town, shall, on the day of polling, for the purpose of voting, be entitled to absent himself from any service, or employment" for the two hours between twelve and two in the middle of the day, without making himself "liable to any penalty, or to suffer or incur any reduction" of wages,

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(1) 49 Vict Chap. 28. (3) 37 Vict., Chap. 13. (3) 49 Vict., Chap. 3.

provided that, if his employer requires him to do so, he shall afterwards make up for his absence by an hour of extra work.

It is unnecessary to dwell here on the fact that in many important respects the tendency of general legislation has for years past been strongly in favour of the working classes. Public school education has been made perfectly free, and under the present system of maintaining High Schools most of them are practically free also. Through the liberality of the Canadian Parliament in past times education of a very high class can be obtained at the Provincial University at a cost which places it within the reach of even a workingman's son or daughter, and it is to the interest of the working classes that while the quality of the education is improved, its cost to the recipient should not be increased. And, to mention only one other illustration, the Act for the establishment of free public libraries by a municipal rate is calculated to bring the best books of this and other times within the reach of every respectable person, however poor he may be.

i. Statistics.

The collection of facts relating to the social condition of the people, is now generally recognized as one of the most important functions of Government. Statistics have long been looked upon as indispensable to the historian; more recently they have come to be regarded as no less indispensable to the statesman. The statistics with which Governments concern themselves are mainly of two kinds, vital and industrial, and in relation to this Province, it will be convenient to deal with the two kinds separately.

(1). Vital Statistics.

There existed in the old Province of Canada for some years, prior to Confederation, a "Board of Registration and Statistics," to which Municipal Clerks, Clergymen, Coroners, and others were required to report facts of various kinds about population; but the system was a very rudimentary one, and, except in one respect, it accomplished nothing of any importance. That exception was the decennial census, which is of course indispensable, though the enumeration is far from being as accurate as it should be,

The Ontario Legislature in 1876 undertook to put an end to this discreditable state of affairs, in so far as this Province was concerned, by the passage of "An Act[1] to Provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths." The Provincial Secretary was by this statute made Registrar-General, Clerks of Municipalities were made Division Registrars, and it was made stringently obligatory on clergymen, physicians, and parents to assist in the work of registration, by supplying the Division Registrars with the facts to be placed on record. Year by year, as the law has become more familiar to the people, its operation has become more successful, and the annual reports of the Registrar-General have become more valuable as *repertoires* of information relating to the social condition of the people. The registration system of Ontario, is now one of the most perfect in the world.

(2). Industrial Statistics.

Immediately after Confederation, in the first session of the Ontario Legislature, an Act[2] was passed, which, amongst other things, created a "Bureau of Agriculture and Arts," whose functions were to be the collection and publication of facts and statistics relating to the agricultural, mechanical,

(1) 39 Vict., Chap. 2.
(2) 31 Vict., Chap. 29.

and manufacturing arts of the Province. The organization of this bureau was, under this Statute, very imperfect, and its functions were very ineffectively discharged.

In 1879 the Mowat Government, impressed with the desirability of ascertaining as accurately as possible the condition and requirements of the great agricultural industry, appointed a commission of practical men, of all shades of political feeling, who for several months conducted their inquiries in all sections of the Province. The information thus collected was embodied in a voluminous report, which is still the most valuable work dealing with agriculture in any part of Canada.

The impulse thus given to agriculture led to the complete reorganization of the "Bureau of Ariculture and Arts," which was effected by an Act[1] passed in the session of 1882. The sphere of the bureau having been extended so as to include, practically as well as theoretically, other occupations besides that of the farmer, its name was changed to the "Bureau of Industries." The duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture in connection with it were re-defined. The Secretary was required to collect, through certain specified channels, "facts and information relating to the agricultural and other industries of the Province," to tabulate the information thus obtained, and publish it "monthly or oftener during the growing season," to prepare a yearly report, and also to compile, from the departmental records of the Province, "a tabular abstract of facts relating to land, trade, government, population, and other subjects." The local collectors of statistics specified in the Act are "officers of all societies, institutes, and associations organized under the Agriculture and Arts Act, and of all municipal Councils, school boards, and public institutions of the Province, and all public officers of the Province," all of whom are required to furnish such information as may be asked of them.

j. Agriculture and Arts.

The various statutes relating to the Department of Agriculture and Arts were consolidated in 1877,[2] and again in 1886.[3] By these consolidations and the accompanying amendments a great improvement has been made in the working of the Department, and its relations to the various bodies incorporated in connection with it—the Agriculture and Arts Association, the Veterinary College, the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, the Fruit-Growers' Association, the Entomological Society, the Dairymens' Associations, the Poultry Association, the Bee Keepers' Association, and the Ontario Creameries Association.

The Ontario Society of Artists and the Mechanics' Institutes, were, by an Act[4] passed in 1886, so far as they are under Government supervision at all, transferred from the Department of Agriculture and Arts to the Education Department.

Besides the Acts passed for the purpose of making the machinery of the department, as a whole, more workable and more efficient, special statutes have been passed for the purpose of aiding, in various ways, the agricultural and horticultural industries of the Province. Of these the following are worthy of notice :—

(1). In 1878 an Act[5] was passed authorizing township municipalities, on certain conditions, to borrow money from the Provincial Government, and loan it to farmers for the purpose of enabling them to tile drain their land. The very low rate of five per cent is paid under the Act, but the precautions adopted make the transaction quite safe for both Province and municipality, and, at the same time, reduce to a minimum the encroachment on the field of operation of private money lenders.

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(1) 45 Vict., Chap. 5. (2) 40 Vict., Chap. 17. (3) 49 Vict., Chap. 11.
(4) 49 Vict., Chap. 35. (5) 41 Vict., Chap. 9.

(2). The expediency of encouraging the planting of shade trees has long been maintained by authorities on agriculture and climatology, and the Provincial Parliament, even before Confederation, attempted to give effect to this view by legislation. More recently the Ontario Legislature renewed the attempt, but in neither case was the effort crowned with much success, partly because the provisions of the Statutes themselves were defective, and partly because no effective steps had been taken to educate public opinion on the subject. This was done to some extent by the Report of the Agricultural Commission of 1879, and for several years past the forestry propaganda has been ably kept up by the published reports of Mr. R. W. Phipps, who has been at work upon it under a commission from the Government. In 1883 a new "Tree Planting Act"[1] was passed, which, besides providing for the protection of planted trees, authorized the payment to the planter of twenty-five cents for each tree, half to be paid by the Municipality and half by the Province. In connection with the "Arbour Day" operations carried on under the auspices of the Education Department, this law has already been the means of greatly stimulating the work of tree-planting, and there is reason to believe that a few years will witness marked progress in the reforresting of the country, with corresponding improvement in its climate.

(3). The precedent set by the old Provincial Parliament in passing an Act to prevent the spread of Canada thistles was followed by the Ontario Legislature, when it passed in 1879 an Act[2] to protect plum and cherry trees, and in 1881 an Act[3] to protect peach and nectarine trees against infectious diseases. These Statutes were consolidated in 1884 into an "Act[4] to Prevent the Spread of Noxious Weeds, and of Diseases affecting Fruit Trees," one of the most comprehensive and effective laws of the kind to be found in the statute book of any State.

k. The Agricultural College.

The project of an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm was laid before the public prior to 1872, and land for the use of the institution had been purchased at Mimico, near Toronto. Deeming this unsuitable for the purpose the Mowat Government purchased the Stone farm, near Guelph, and the College was opened for students in 1874. For the next six years it was regarded by the public as on trial, but eventually public opinion settled down so clearly in its favour that the Legislature formally chartered it in 1880 by Act[5] of Parliament. The objects of the institution are by that Statute defined to be (1) to give a theoretical and practical education in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, applied science, stock-raising, and the construction of farm buildings, and other appliances; (2) to furnish a fair English education; and (3) to conduct experiments with a view to furnishing farmers with trustworthy information as to the different varieties of trees, shrubs, cereals, grasses, fruits, roots, modes of cultivation, manures, breeds of animals, etc. The Statute provides for the annual publication of reports containing accounts of the operations of the College and Farm, and provides for its regular organization under the control of the Commissioner of Agriculture. A further improvement was made in 1886 by an Act[6] which provides for the appointment of an "Advisory Board of practical agriculturists to advise and assist the Commissioner of Agriculture in the management of the College and Farm." These various enactments, all of which are the outcome of long experience, provide the institution with an organization superior to that of other institutions of the kind on this continent, and the work done is worthy of the provision made.

l. The Crown Domain.

The amount of legislation in connection with this part of the public service has been limited, but a few things call for notice. The Free Grant system was

(1) 46 Vict., Chap. 26. (2) 42 Vict., Chap. 33. (3) 44 Vict., Chap. 28.
(4) 47 Vict., Chap. 37. (5) 43 Vict., Chap. 33. (6) 49 Vict., Chap. 48.

established as far back as 1868, but various improvements were made in it by later legislation. The more important Acts passed in recent years dealing with Crown property are the following :—

(1) By an old Canadian statute provision was made for the incorporation of companies "for the construction of works to facilitate the transmission of timber down rivers and streams." This Statute was amended and made more effective by an Act[1] passed in 1881, which substitutes for the machinery of the old law the simple machinery of the "Ontario Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act."

(2) Experience showed that cases might arise to which the joint stock company system did not apply. One such case was that of the Mississippi river, a large portion of which was controlled by Mr. Peter McLaren, of Perth, in the County of Lanark. He refused to allow timber belonging to Mr. Boyd Caldwell, of Lanark village, in the same county, to be floated to the owner's mill at Carleton Place, and in 1881 the Legislature attempted to provide a remedy by passing an Act[2] for the protection of the "Public Interest in Rivers, Streams, and Creeks." This Statute gave to the owner of timber the right to make improvements in a stream when the owner of the land refused to do so; gave the Lieut.-Governor in Council the right to fix the tolls for the use of improvements, and not only gave the owner of the improvements a lien on the timber to the amount of the toll, but provided a summary mode of collecting his dues. This Act was disallowed by the Dominion Government. In the session of 1882 it was re-enacted by the Ontario Legislature in identical terms, and again disallowed. In 1883 it was once more re-enacted, without change, and once more disallowed. In 1884 it was re-enacted, with the substitution of the County Judge for the Lieutenant-Governor as arbitrator, and this time it was allowed to go into operation.[3]

(3) Enormous quantities of very valuable timber have been destroyed from year to year by bush fires, the result of criminal carelessness. In 1878 the Legislature attempted to check this waste by passing an "Act[4] to Preserve Forests from Destruction by Fire." The provisions of this Statute are of a very practical character, and steps have recently been taken to make them thoroughly effective in practice.[5]

m. Law Reform.

This department of Legislation is under the personal direction and supervision of the Attorney-General of the Province, and as that responsible office has been continuously filled by the Hon. Oliver Mowat during the past fourteen years, he is in a peculiar sense entitled to whatever credit is due for improvements made in the system of administering justice. For originating and carrying into operation reforms of this kind, Mr. Mowat is pre-eminently fitted, not merely by great natural ability and an unusually long and varied professional and parliamentary experience, but still more by a judicial cast of mind and a rare combination of progressiveness and caution. He was a prominent and active member of the Legislative Assembly long before Confederation, and was at the same time in the enjoyment of a large practice at the Bar. For seven years before assuming the Attorney-General's portfolio he occupied the position of Vice-Chancellor in the Court of Chancery, and ever since he entered on his present office he has been, by the discharge of its duties, made increasingly familiar with the whole machinery of the administration of justice, criminal as well as civil.

The extent, importance, and beneficent character of the reforms that have been effected in the law during his *régime* can be fully appreciated only by a careful student of the whole Statute law of the Province since 1872. And these are only an earnest of what he might have accomplished but for the distraction caused by the

(1) 44 Vict., Chap. 19. (2) 44 Vict., Chap. 11. (3) 47 Vict., Chap. 17.
(4) 41 Vict., Chap. 23. (5) See "Administration of Department of Crown Lands," below.

necessity of defending Ontario against attacks made upon her territorial and legislative rights by the Government of Sir John Macdonald. The chief burden of that defence fell upon him, and it was well for the Province that it had so capable a defender. But for the necessity he has been under of opposing, for the past eight years, unjust and unwarranted encroachments on Provincial rights in the liquor license case, the rivers and streams case, the escheats case, the disputed territory timber case, and above all the boundary case, the people of Ontario would undoubtedly have had to-day a system of jurisprudence still freer from anomalies, still simpler and less costly than the very excellent one they have.

The obvious inference is that it would be good policy to entrust this great department again to a jurist who has shown so much capacity for improving it. The attacks made on Provincial rights he has succeeded in repelling. Only one case remains unfinished, and there is good reason to hope that in the near future he will be able to make still further, and, in the public interest, much needed improvements in both the general law of the Province and the system of administering it through the Courts. Many changes in the public law have been already noticed, those, for instance, effected by the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Act conferring the municipal franchise on women, the Acts modifying the parliamentary and municipal law, the Acts affecting the status of the labouring classes, the Acts regulating the traffic in alcoholic liquors, &c. It will be convenient to deal with the more prominent of the remaining changes under the following heads :—

(1) Courts and Judicature.

A great deal has been done within the past few years to improve the administration of criminal justice, by increasing the number of police magistrates, by defining and extending their jurisdiction, by regulating the procedure on appeals from summary convictions, and by establishing "County Judges' Criminal Courts," for the trial of cases without a jury. In 1878 an Act[1] was passed creating all Superior Court judges *ex-officio* magistrates, with Provincial jurisdiction, and authorizing the appointment of police magistrates for counties, or parts of counties, in certain emergencies. The occasion of this latter enactment was the disorder caused in some localities by attempts to enforce the "Dunkin Act," and under its authority magistrates have recently been appointed in several counties for the purpose of securing the better enforcement of the "Scott Act," and of suppressing the disorders to which that enforcement has given rise.

The more important changes in the Civil Courts relate to (*a*) the Division Courts, (*b*) the County Courts, and (*c*) the Superior Courts.

(*a*) *Division Courts.*

Minor amendments were made from time to time in the Division Court Act, prior to the revision of 1877. By an Act[2] passed in 1880, the limit of Division Court jurisdiction was extended in personal actions from $40 to $60, and was made to cover any claim up to $200, the amount of which is ascertained by the signature of the defendant in a suit. The same Act makes Clerks and Bailiffs, who had previously been responsible only to the County Judges, responsible also to the Government, and it makes sevaral improvements in the procedure of the Courts. Other improvements were made by amending Acts passed in 1885[3] and 1886.[4]

(*b*) *County Courts.*

These Courts have by the various acts regulating the administration of justice, and especially by the Judicature Act of 1881,[5] been elevated into a position

(1) 41 Vict., Chap. 4. (2) 43 Vict., Chap. 8. (3) 48 Vict., Chap. 14.
(4) 49 Vict., Chap. 15. (5) 44 Vict., Chap. 5.

of greater importance and usefulness. Many motions in cases that have to be tried in the High Court of Justice can now be made in the County Courts with a great saving of time, trouble, and expense.

(c) *Superior Courts.*

When the Liberal party came into power there were, besides the Court of Appeal, three Superior Courts, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery: the former two having the same jurisdiction and procedure, while the third was altogether different. It had long been admitted that consolidation of these Courts into one was desirable, and that uniformity of procedure was equally so, but nothing in that direction was done or attempted, until Mr. Mowat took the matter in hand. By his Administration of Justice Act of 1873[1] he aimed at securing that the courts of law and equity should be "as far as possible auxiliary to one another, for the more speedy, convenient, and inexpensive administration of justice in every case." By this Act, and the still more important Administration of Justice Act of 1874[2], provision was made, amongst other things, for the transfer of cases from a Court of Law to a Court of Equity, or *vice versa*, thus enabling business to overflow from a more crowded court to one that was less so. Large discretionary powers in the matter of making such transfers, and also with respect to the simplification and assimilation of pleadings and practice, were conferred on the Judges, and these powers were for some years so freely exercised that the way was rapidly paved for a more formal and complete consolidation of the Superior Court system. On this point the testimony of the Hon. Edward Blake is unquestionable. It was given in a speech delivered at a banquet to Mr. Mowat; on the 7th of March, 1879:—

> Well, sir, you have had considerable measures of law reform. You know that, to that, too, the Liberal party had pledged itself before the accession of my hon. friend to office. The desire was that there should be, as soon as possible, an abolition of the scandal of there being different and fluctuating jurisdictions, under which it was possible for me to sue you in one court, and you to go to another and say that the suing in the court in which I sued was unjust and unrighteous, and have the one court stop the proceedings in the other. The system was such that it was almost incredible that it should exist amongst sensible people. My hon. friend dealt with that subject in a manner that was tentative—which was, I confess, not quite so complete as I had thought at the time was desirable; but I believe that events have justified the wisdom of the slow hastening which my hon. friend practised on that occasion. A more complete attempt was made in England, but the result of hastening too fast in that direction has been, that the beneficial effects of that measure have yet to be reaped. It is necessary that the profession, the judges, and the public to a certain extent, should be prepared for such alterations in our legal system as this; that there should not be too great and sudden a wrench; and that the change should be made gradually in order to be effectual. Much has been done towards the simplification of legal procedure and the consequent reduction of expenditure to suitors; but I don't think that that field is yet by any means exhausted.

The truth of the last remark was made perfectly clear by Mr. Mowat's next great measure of law reform, the "Ontario Judicature Act, 1881."[3] The Court of Appeal, the efficiency of which had been much improved by the "Administration of Justice Act of 1874," was, with the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, consolidated into "One Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario," and the latter three were made each a "Division" of a single court, to be called the High Court of Justice. The distinction between "law" and "equity" was abolished, and the jurisdictions of the three divisions were made concurrent, the distinction between them being thereafter one of convenience only. As before, great discretionary powers, with respect to distribution of business and other matters, were conferred on the Judges, and they have used them wisely in consonance with the spirit of the Act. That the system is capable of further improvement goes with-

(1) 36 Vict., Chap. 8. (2) 37 Vict., Chap. 7. (3) 44 Vict., Chap. 5.

out saying, and it is equally obvious that it will be wise policy to entrust the task of making such further changes as experience shows to be necessary, to the ability, skill, and experience, which have already achieved so much.

(2) Procedure.

The system of pleading practised in the Common Law Courts was a few years ago so entirely different from the system practised in the Court of Chancery that it was customary to speak of lawyers practising at the "Common Law Bar," or at the "Chancery Bar," according as they devoted themselves to law or to equity. The sharp line of demarcation between the two systems was first partially blotted out by the Administration of Justice Acts of 1873 and 1874, but it was formally and finally abolished by the Judicature Act of 1881. One of the "Rules of Law" embodied in that Act sets forth so clearly the intention of this great measure of law reform that it may be quoted entire, as a sequel to Mr. Blake's remarks, given above :—

The High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal respectively, in the exercise of the jurisdiction vested in them by this Act, in every cause or matter pending before them respectively, shall have power to grant, and shall grant, either absolutely or on such reasonable terms and conditions as to them shall seem just, all such remedies whatsoever as any of the parties thereto may appear to be entitled to in respect of any and every legal or equitable claim properly brought forward by them in such cause or matter, *so that as far as possible all matters so in controversy between the said parties respectively may be completely and finally determined, and all multiplicity of legal proceedings concerning any of such matters avoided.*

The general principle of fusion is thus stated in the Act itself: "Generally in all matters not hereinbefore particularly mentioned, in which there is any conflict or variance between the Rules of Equity and the Rules of the Common Law with reference to the same matter, the Rules of Equity shall prevail."

(3) Codification.

In the absence of a complete code of the public law of the Province it is a matter of great importance that the Statute law should be revised from time to time, the dead law eliminated from the general mass, and the remainder consolidated and arranged in some logical order. Revisions and consolidations of the Statutes relating to certain matters are not uncommon, and some of them have been noticed above. But these do not take the place of those general consolidations of Statute law which are now a feature of systems of jurisprudence in nearly all civilized countries.

The first revision of the Statute Law of Ontario was completed in 1877, the code being known as the "Revised Statutes." It is needless to say that the work of revision, of classification, and of amendment, was a difficult one, and equally needless to say that it was done very successfully under the personal supervison of Attorney-General Mowat.

During the last session of the Legislature[1], the draft of a second revision was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly, in such a state of advancement as to warrant the prediction that, if completed under the same experienced supervision, it will be found even more useful than the revision of some years before.

(4) Real Property.

In the following amongst other ways the law of real property has been simplified and improved during the past few years.

Short forms have been substituted for long ones in leases, mortgages, and conveyances.

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(1) For 1886.

The law relating to the quieting of titles to land has been improved, and also the law relating to the registration of instruments which are the evidence of title.

A new system, dealing with both security and registration of title, popularly known as the "Torrens System,"[1] has been introduced on a limited scale. As experience warrants, that system will undoubtedly be improved and extended.

The time within which any claimant shall have the right to bring suit for the recovery of land or rent is limited to ten years after the right of action accrues.

The prescriptive right to use of light for a house of any kind has been abolished.

The law of dower has been more strictly defined.

Provision has been made for the disposition of property escheated to the Crown, which, by the decision of the Privy Council, now belongs to the Province.

The relation between landlord and tenant has been made more. equitable to the latter.

(5) Domestic Relations.

By an Act[2] passed in 1874, and amending Acts, a great change has been made for the better in the solemnization of marriages, the cost being at the same time reduced.

In 1872 an Act[3] was passed which greatly extended the rights of property of married women. It placed under the control of a woman after marriage any real estate owned by her at the time of marriage or acquired afterward, and made her liable on any contract respecting real estate. It placed under a married woman's own control not merely all her personal earnings prior to marriage, but "all proceeds and profits from any trade or occupation which she carries on separately from her husband, or derived from her literary, artistic, or scientific skill," and freed her personal property, even when in her husband's possession, from liability for the husband's debts. It authorized her to insure her own or her husband's life for her benefit or that of her children, to become a shareholder in any financial company, to deposit money in bank and withdraw it by her own check, and to institute either civil or criminal proceedings in courts of law for the protection of her property. And, lastly, it freed her husband from all liability for debts contracted by his wife before marriage, as well as for debts contracted after marriage "in respect of any employment or business in which she is engaged on her own behalf, or in respect of any of her own contracts."

(6) Evidence.

Some important amendments have since 1872 been made in the law respecting "witnesses and evidence."

In 1873 it was enacted[4] that husbands and wives of parties to a suit or action, with certain exceptions, might be compelled to give evidence in the case. By the same statute it was enacted that on the trial of any question under any Ontario statute, as for instance a case under the liquor license law, both the defendant and his wife (or her husband) might be compelled to give evidence in the matter.

In the same year an Act[5] was passed "to facilitate the proof of telegraph messages, letters, and other written instruments.

And, still in the same year, an Act[6] was passed which made more effective the then existing law with reference to evidence and witnesses before arbitrators.

A long-standing grievance was removed by an Act[7] passed in 1876 providing

(1) 48 Vict., Chap. 22.
(2) 37 Vict., Chap. 6.
(3) 35 Vict., Chap. 16.
(4) 36 Vict., Chap. 10.
(5) 36 Vict., Chap. 11.
(6) 36 Vict., Chap. 12.
(7) 39 Vict., Chap. 13.

for the compensation of witnesses for the Crown in criminal cases. They render to the State an important service, and it was right to pay them. On this point Attorney-General Mowat thus spoke at Woodstock on the 12th of December, 1878:

"At the last Provincial General Election, so thorough had our previous legislation been, so completely had we exhausted the subjects which our people had theretofore been interested about, that I think the only charge of legislative omision which our opponents pretended to make was, that we had not up to that time passed a law for the payment of Crown witnesses in criminal cases. * * * * We framed a Bill for the purpose as soon as we had thoroughly considered what was necessary and had collected the needed information; and our Bill provided such safeguards and restrictions that, though considerable apprehension had always been entertained that a very large sum would be required, the amount under our Act has turned out to be so moderate that nobody has felt it a burden. The amount is paid partly by the municipal counties and partly by the Government, and in proportions which have met with approval."

(7) Enforcing claims against the Crown.

In 1872 an Act[1] was passed, providing for the institution of suits against the Crown by petition of right, and regulating the procedure in such cases.

(8) Creditors and Insolvent Debtors.

The agitation for the repeal of the Dominion Insolvency Act led to the passage of an Act[2] in 1880, by the Ontario Legislature to secure an equitable distribution of insolvent debtors' assets amongst their creditors. This Statute "abolishes priority of and amongst execution creditors," and regulates the procedure to be adopted in the settlement of creditors' claims.

(9) Trial by Jury.

While nothing has been done by recent legislation to impair the right of every free man to the free course of justice, "the legal judgment of his peers, or the law of the land"—a right that is as old as Magna Charta, and older—a good deal has been done to lessen the cost of the administration of justice by allowing parties to dispense with juries when they feel disposed to do so. A person charged with a grave crime can now be sentenced to the Penitentiary or Central Prison for a term of years, by the finding of a Police Magistrate, before whom he has elected to be summarily tried, and a large proportion of civil cases are now tried, with the consent of parties, by a judge, who has to take into account the facts as well as the law, and give the verdict himself.

Juries are still selected, however, for both civil and criminal cases, and it is a matter of the utmost consequence that the process of selection should be as equitable and economical as possible. Changes in the law relating to "jurors and juries" were made between 1867 and 1877, especially by the "Administration of Justice Act of 1874[3], but these did not affect, to any great extent, the mode of selection. This was revolutionized by an Act[4] passed in 1879, which deals with such important matters as qualification, exemptions, preliminary selection, determination of number required, manner of final selection, &c.

By another Act[5], passed in the same year, the membership of grand juries was reduced from 24 to 15.

Additional improvements in the jury system have been made by more recent Statutes, and experience has shown that it is now one of the most perfect to be found in any country in which the practice of trial by jury obtains.

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(1) 35 Vict., Chap. 13. (2) 43 Vict., Chap. 10. (3) 37 Vict., Chap. 7.
(4) 42 Vict., Chap. 14. (5) 42 Vict., Chap. 13.

A careful and complete consolidation of the jury law, as embodied in the various Statutes above referred to, will be found in the draft of Revised Statutes submitted to the Legislature during the session of 1886.

(10) Insurance.

The law regulating Mutual Insurance has been extensively modified during the past fourteen years, making the system more workable for the insurer, and affording better security for the insured. The most recent change was made by an Act, passed in 1885[1], for the protection of makers of premium notes, who cannot now be sued on such notes in the Division Court at the Company's head-quarters, unless it is expressly and conspicuously stated in the note itself, that suits are to be brought and commenced in that Division Court.

An Act[2] was passed in 1876 "to secure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance." It enacts a number of conditions, which were prepared under the supervision of the Superior Court Judges of the Province, and which are to be read into and form part of every fire insurance policy issued by every company doing business in Ontario. Variations from these conditions are allowed, but they must be conspicuously printed in the policy, and they must be such as a Court or Judge, trying a disputed case, will hold to be "just and reasonable." The right of the Ontario Legislature to impose such conditions on insurance companies operating under charters not granted under Provincial authority was contested in the well-known cases of Parsons *v.* The Citizens Insurance Company, and Parsons *v.* the Queen Insurance Company, and the question of jurisdiction was finally decided by the Privy Council in favour of the statute. The judgment in these cases, in 1881,[3] is one of the most important ever delivered in support of Provincial Legislative rights.

In order to still further and more effectually guard the interests of the public, the Legislature, in 1879, passed an Act[4] to provide for the inspection of insurance companies. Under the authority of this statute an inspector was immediately appointed, and, during the past seven years, the work of inspection has been carried on with complete satisfaction to both the companies and the public.

The above summary gives a very inadequate idea of the extent to which law reform has been carried during the fourteen years of Attorney-General Mowat's administration, and it is only an earnest of what may yet be accomplished in the public interest, if he is left in charge of this important department of the public service.

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2. FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Statutes dealing with the finances of the Province are spread over a number of years, many of the most important having been enacted by the Legisture during the period of the Mowat Administration. They may, for convenience, be grouped as follows:—

a. Railway Aid.

In the session of 1871 an Act[5] was passed at the instance of the Sandfield Macdonald Government, setting apart a million and a half of dollars ($1,500,000), as a fund for the purpose of aiding railways on certain conditions. It was contended by the then Opposition that the grant to each railway should be submit-

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(1) 48 Vict., Chap. 35. (2) 39 Vict., Chap. 24.
(3) Cartwright, "Cases on the B.N.A. Act, 1867," vol. 1, p. 265.
(4) 42 Vict., Chap. 25. (5) 34 Vict., Chap. 2.

ted to the Assembly for its approval before being paid over to the company constructing it, and when the Liberal party came into power in 1872, an Act[1] was passed requiring this to be done.

By another Act,[2] passed in the same session, the "Railway Fund" was increased from $1,500,000 to $1,900,000, and a "Railway Subsidy Fund" was created by setting apart the sum of $100,000 a year for twenty years. By an Act,[3] passed in 1874, greater flexibility was introduced into the method of granting aid out of these funds, the Lieutenant-Governor being authorized to substitute annual payments extending over twenty years for a lump sum per mile.

The grants from these funds in aid of railways rapidly exhausted them, and it became necessary either to make further appropriations in aid of new railways, or to leave them unaided altogether. Special appropriations to particular roads were made by Acts passed in 1876,[4] in 1877,[5] in 1878,[6] and 1881,[7] the conditions of payment being in all cases made as advantageous to the companies as possible for use as a basis of credit.

In 1879 an Act[8] was passed authorizing the issue of scrip, or certificates, for railway grants, and in 1884 provision was made[9] for the substitution of terminable annuities for scrip. The annuities were to be based on a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., and were to run for a period not exceeding 40 years.

The total amount granted out of the surplus revenues of the Province in aid of railways under the Acts above referred to is $6,630,086. But for this aid many of the subsidized lines would never have been built, and districts now served by them would have remained isolated and comparatively inaccessible.

By a series of enactments extending over many years, municipalities were authorized to vote sums in aid of railways, and advantage was extensively taken of the powers thus conferred. The policy of liberally aiding railways out of Provincial funds has had the effect of stimulating the liberality and enterprise of the municipalities, which have granted, in all, by way of subsidies to railways, no less a sum than $13,961,846.[10] Of this sum the Province has under the Municipal Loan Fund settlement repaid to the municipalities $1,336,997, making with the $6,630,086 directly appropriated a total of $7,967,083 spent by the Province in promoting railway construction. Not fewer than 2,734 miles of railway had at the date of the last official report been built under this double stimulus, making Ontario one of the most adequately equipped countries in the world in the matter of railway accommodation.

b. Surplus Distribution and Municipal Loan Fund.

The payments in aid of railways, liberal as they were, did not exhaust the accumulations of surplus revenue. So early as 1871, Mr. Blake, in a resolution[11] offered as an alternative for Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's railway aid policy, laid down the general principles on which the distribution of the surplus should proceed. That resolution was as follows :—

"This House feels bound to express its conviction that the country will have just ground for dissatisfaction unless some plan is adopted whereby, while making all just and necessary provision in aid of railways and other public improvements of provincial interest in the thinly settled and unprovided districts, a large part of the available surplus should be apportioned according to population, and expended in such a way as each of the counties, cities, and separated towns shall, as to its own allotment, designate, in aid of railways or other permanent public improvements affecting the localities, or towards the redemption of municipal obligations already contracted for such purposes ; due precaution being taken for the proper application of the

(1) 35 Vict., Chap. 23. (2) 35 Vict., Chap. 24. (3) 37 Vict., Chap. 37.
(4) 39 Vict., Chap. 22. (5) 47 Vict., Chap. 14. (6) 41 Vict., Chap. 16.
(7) 44 Vict., Chap. 23. (8) 42 Vict., Chap. 29. (9) 47 Vict., Chap. 31.
(10) Provincial Treasurer's Financial Statement of 1885, pp. 58-59. (See appendix C.)
(11) Legislative Assembly Journals, 1870-71, p. 129.

money ; and provision being made that the allotment to any municipality indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund, should be applied on equitable terms towards the satisfaction of what may be found due by the municipality on the adjustment of the Municipal Loan indebtedness."

In the short session of 1872 nothing was done to give effect to this general policy, but in the session of 1873, the first of Atorney-General Mowat's *régime*, he submitted a measure[1] for the distribution of a portion of the surplus in connection with the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund question.

Many municipalities which had borrowed from this fund had never repaid the principal of the loan, and had long ceased to pay anything by way of interest. The total indebtedness to the fund amounted, in 1872, to twelve million dollars ($12,000,000), and on this immense sum the Province at large had to pay interest, though the great majority of the municipalities had never derived any advantage from it. Some of those which had borrowed were weighed down by a load of debt, and all of them were placed in a position to be subjected to undue influence if the Government should choose to exercise coercion.

The Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1873 authorized the appropriation of a certain sum out of the Provincial surplus to each municipality according to population. To a municipality not in debt to the Loan Fund the amount was to be paid in full. To one in debt to the Fund the subsidy was to be set off against the debt, the balance, if there was one, being payable to the municipality. In cases where the amount of debt exceeded the amount of subsidy the municipality remained liable for the difference. In some cases part of the debt was written off, and wherever money was paid to a municipality it was required to be kept apart from all other moneys, and to be spent either for the construction of permanent works, or in payment of obligations already contracted for such works.

By Acts passed in 1874,[2] and 1876,[3] provision was made for the expenditure by any municipality of its share of the surplus for educational and certain other purposes. By Acts passed in 1877[4] and 1879[5] the rights of unorganized townships and of Indians were protected. By an Act[6] passed in 1882 notice was given that interest would no longer be paid on sums not withdrawn from the Provincial Treasury, and by one passed in 1885, provision was made for a further reduction of indebtedness in the case of certain municipalities.[8]

By the operation of these statutes, inestimable benefits were conferred on the municipalities. Some were relieved from a crushing incubus of debt, and all were made participators in the general prosperity of the Province. The total amount distributed under this scheme is about $3,447,525.

The following table[9] shows to what purposes the greater part of this subsidy has been applied by municipalities :

In roads and bridges	$1,181,682 06
In paying debts caused by granting aid to railways	987,889 18
In paying other debts incurred for permanent works not specified	28,579 56
In educational purposes, including school-houses built, school debts paid, and investments for school purposes	705,468 36
In building and improving town halls	147,346 40
(72 town halls have been built or paid for, and a large number of markets and lock-ups).	
In town and village improvements, by construction of water-works, making sidewalks, planting shade-trees, and buying steam fire engines	76,432 65
In making and improving harbours	43,749 46
In drainage	27,642 27

(1) 36 Vict., Chap 47.

(2) 38 Vict., Chap. 29. (3) 39 Vict., Chap. 4. (4) 40 Vict., Chap. 13.

(5) 42 Vict., Chap. 9. (6) 45 Vict., Chap. 27. (7) 48 Vict., Chap. 7.

(8) Under the authority of this statute, the sum of $40,000 has been deducted from the $80,000 due by the town of Cobourg. (9) Provincial Treasurer's Financial Statement, 1879.

In paying share of cost of county buildings, and aiding in the erection of mills and manufactories	13,382 50
In buying and laying out public parks and agricultural society grounds	4,954 26
In the purchase and improvement of cemeteries	1,917 02
In aid given to unorganized districts, in making roads and bridges, and building schools	6,334 82
Total	$3,225,378 54

c. Repeal of Taxes.

The distribution of surplus revenue, so as to lighten the burden of local taxation, is not the only way in which the public have profited by the financial legistation of Mr. Mowat's *régime*.

In the session of 1874 an Act[1] was passed abolishing the revenue formerly derived by the Province from marriage licenses. The amount thus lost to the revenue has been annually about $30,000, but the tax was vexatious in its nature, and its abolition has been generally approved of.

Equally justifiable and popular was the abolition of the fees and charges payable to the Crown on proceedings in the County and Division Courts. This was effected by the Administration of Justice Act[2] of 1874, and the loss of revenue in this case also was about $30,000 a year.

d. Liquor Licenses.

Prior to 1876 the amount of the license fees was fixed by the municipal Councils, and they absorbed all the revenue from them. In that year the "Crooks Act"[3] was passed, throwing part of the work of administration on the Provincial Government, and handing over to it a share of the revenue derived from license fees. The following table shows the amount of the fees as fixed by the License Act of 1876, and the amount as fixed by the License Acts of 1884 and 1885 respectively[4]:—

	1876	1884	1886
Taverns and Shops,			
Cities over 20,000	$100 00	$160 00	$250 00
Cities under 20,000	100 00	160 00	200 00
Towns	80 00	100 00	150 00
Villages	60 00	80 00	120 00
Townships	60 00	72 00	90 00
Saloons,			
Cities	100 00	160 00	300 00
Towns	80 00	110 00	250 00
Wholesale,			
Cities over 20,000	150 00	225 00	250 00
Towns and Cities under 20,000	150 00	225 00	250 00
Vessels,			
Great Lakes	100 00	125 00	175 00
Great Lakes, wine and beer	50 00	62 50	75 00
Inland Waters	60 00	85 00	100 00
Inland Waters, wine and beer	30 00	42 50	45 00

In the last license year before the increase of 1884 the Provincial revenue from license fees under the Crooks Act was $96,460. In the first financial year after the increase it was nearly $201,000. During the same years the municipalities received as their share, $284,379 and $283,589 respectively thus showing that while the liquor traffic has been made to pay a larger revenue to the Province, it has done so without leesening the amount paid to the municipalities. Owing to the adoption of the Scott Act in a number of counties, the provincial revenue

(1) 37 Vict., Chap. 6. (2) 37 Vict., Chap. 7. (3) 39 Vict., Chap. 26.
(4) Provincial Treasurer's Financial Statement for 1886, p. 26. The figures for 1886 were slightly altered while the Bill was passing through the Legislature.

from licenses fell in 1885 to $162,000. It is expected that in spite of this falling off the receipts will, in 1889, amount to at least $200,000, as the result of the above increase of fees.

e. Drainage Investments.

As far back as 1869 an Act[1] was passed, authorizing the Government to advance money for the drainage of large areas, the works to be carried out under the Public Works Act of 1868, and the improved land to be used as security for the repayment of the advance by means of a rent charge.

This Statute was repealed by an Act[2] passed in 1873. It made still more liberal arrangements for the construction of drainage works, which under it may be undertaken at the instance of the owners of the land, and without the intervention of any municipal Council, the security and mode of collection remaining the same.

In 1873 a different system of investing a part of the surplus funds of the Province in this class of public works was adopted. By an Act[3] passed in that year it was provided that the Government might advance money at the rate of five per cent. to municipalities for drainage purposes, leaving the work to be done by the local authorities. The method of investment under this system is the purchase of municipal debentures to the required amount, the municipality being responsible for the payment of the debentures, and being left to collect for itself the amounts charged against the lands benefited.

This system is in accord with the general policy of the Mowat Government to increase the responsibility and efficiency of municipal corporations.

The maximum amount invested under either system cannot at any time exceed $250,000, but the money, as it is repaid by one municipality, may be lent to another. In this way the total amount invested under both plans up to the end of 1885 was about $941,200. The area drained is made up of tracts scattered over the counties of Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin, Lanark, Lennox, Grey, Addington, Peterboro', Essex, Leeds, Welland, Huron, Bruce, Durham, Perth, Hastings, and Haldimand.

Another application of the same form of investment was made in 1878, by an Act[4] authorizing the Government to advance money at five per cent., through the medium of municipal debentures, for tile-draining purposes. The total amount so invested must never exceed $200,000, and the amount that has been invested is $46,500.

Audit of Public Accounts.

In the session of 1886 an Act[5] was passed "to provide for the better auditing of the public accounts of the Province." It creates a Treasury Board of three members, who are Ministers of the Crown, and aiso creates the office of Auditor-General, tha incumbent of which is removable from office only on address of the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Auditor-General's duty is to "examine, check, and audit all acconnts of receipts and expenditures of public moneys;" to "see that no cheque issues for the payment of any public money, for which there is no direct legislative appropriation;" to present to the Legislative Assembly a statement of all expenditures made, on the order of the Treasury Board, without his sanction; and to prepare the public accounts for sub-revision to the Legislative. The system of auditing the public accounts, already efficient, has been made by this Statute still more so, while the people of the Province have as satisfactory a check upon irregular expenditure of public funds as it is possible to devise.

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(1) 33 Vict., Chap. 2. (2) 36 Vict., Chap. 38. (3) 35 Vict., Chap. 26.
(4) 41 Vict., Chap. 9. (5) 49 Vict., Chap. 4

II. ADMINISTRATION.

The administrative record of the Mowat Government has been peculiarly free from scandals of a kind that are far too common in the political history of Canada, but this negative excellence is by no means all that can be asserted of it. The Premier and his colleagues have been earnest and thorough in the discharge of their official duties, and they have at all times shown themselves ready to carry out in practice a consistently liberal and progressive policy. Their *régime* has consequently been most effectual in promoting the material prosperity of the country and improving the social condition of the people. Watchful and persistent in their defence of Provincial rights against external assaults, they have been equally earnest and equally persistent in devising measures for the better development of the physical resources of the Province, for the better education of the people, for the improvement of their social condition, and for the protection of those who are not in a position to protect themselves. It will be convenient to refer briefly to the administrative work of the Government under the heads of (1) General Administration, and (2) Financial Administration.

A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The work of general administration is carried on by six different Departments of the public service, some of which have several branches each.

1. ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

This has been presided over by the Hon. Oliver Mowat for fourteen years without interruption. Upon him personally has devolved the duty of prosecuting the claim of the Province to the disputed territory west and north of Lake Superior, and to the land, timber and minerals which it comprises. The struggle over the boundary question has been made by Sir John Macdonald an expensive one for the Province, and an onerous one for Mr. Mowat.[1] Apart from the special duties devolving upon him as Premier, the Attorney-General's labours have during that long period been arduous and continuous. The following account of his Department will make this clear:

a ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES.

To this Department belongs the supervision of the administration of justice throughout the Province, including the investigation of complaints made in respect of the conduct of magistrates, the prosecution of criminals both for offences committed against the laws of the Dominion and for those against the statutes of the Province. These prosecutions at the Assizes are conducted by counsel appointed by the Attorney-General, and at the General Sessions and County Judges' Criminal Courts by the County Attorneys; but cases are constantly arising upon which the advice and direction of the Department is required, while in many offences of a serious character the evidence has to be obtained through officers directly instructed by this Department. In connection with criminal prosecutions arise applications for bail, which in all cases *may be* made to the judges at Toronto, and in many serious cases *must be* so made; also applications to be relieved from forfeiture of bail. This Department has a great deal to do with both, especially the latter.

(1) See Appendix B.

These can be favourably entertained only where the circumstances are of a very exceptional nature, and careful enquiry into the facts upon which it is claimed relief should be granted is always made. It advises as to proceedings before Justices of the Peace and other inferior magistrates, for, notwithstanding the forms provided for ordinary cases, the applications made to discharge prisoners on *Habeas Corpus*, or to quash convictions on account of irregularities, or insufficiency in the proceedings before these officers, are very numerous. In many of these, this Department finds it necessary to make enquiry and to intervene. Cases of difficulty are also from time to time reserved by Judges at the Assizes and other Criminal Courts for the opinion of the Judges of the High Court, sitting together at Toronto; and these are, wherever practicable, argued by the officers of this Department. To the Attorney-General also belongs the consideration of applications for writs of Error, for leave to file information in his name in connection with supposed invasions of public right, for entries of *nolle prosequi*, and for the admission of criminals as Queen's evidence, etc., etc. It is his duty also to make appointments to all offices connected with the administration of justice, such as Justices of the Peace, Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, Coroners, County Attorneys, and officers of the various courts in the different counties.

b Advisory Duties.

It is the duty of this Department to advise the officers of the other Departments of the Government upon the numerous legal questions which constantly arise in connection with the varied matters coming before them; and advice is constantly required by County Attorneys, Crown Counsel, Coroners, and all others employed in the administration of justice.

c Executive Duties.

It is also the duty of the Attorney-General to see that all Statutes and Orders-in-Council are drawn up in proper form, and that the public interests, as well as the rights of individuals, are carefully guarded. This is all the more necessary in the case of statutes, since there is only one legislative chamber. The manner in which the work of supervision has been carried out during the Mowat *regime* is the best possible proof that, with an experienced and watchful Premier and a competent and careful Attorney-General, there is not the slightest need for a second one.

2. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This Department has been, during the last three Parliamentary terms, under the management of the Hon. C. F. Fraser, and has been conducted in such a way that though large amounts of money have been spent from time to time under contracts, the most vigilant and unscrupulous opponents of the Government have never ventured even to hint at corruption or mismanagement. The following table gives the amounts spent between 1867 and 1885 on the buildings and works erected or maintained at the expense of the Province, and shows the object in view in the expenditure:—

Public Buildings and Works. (1867–1885.)

Government House	$ 160,109
Parliament Buildings	93,190
Insane Asylums	1,666,399
Deaf and Dumb Institute	212,452

Blind Institute	218,856
Reformatory for Boys	114,398
Agricultural College and Farm	273,067
Central Prison	593,916
School of Science	110,752
Normal and Model Schools	217,726
Mercer Reformatory	147,241
Osgoode Hall	104,800
Registry Offices, Lockups, etc	99,659
Public Works (including Locks, Bridges, Surveys, Drainage, etc.)	911,636
Total	$4,924,201

Between 1867 and 1871 the amount spent on these services was $1,213,773, leaving as the expenditure on public works and buildings, during Mr. Mowat's *régime*,

$3,710,428.

During the past fifteen years the Public Works Department has been charged with the duty of seeing that the conditions on which aid had been granted to railways,[1] out of the Provincial treasury, were complied with before the subsidy was paid over, and also with a similar duty in respect of drainage works, for the execution of which funds had been advanced by the Province. Both of these duties have been discharged in a perfectly satisfactory manner, not a single charge of perfunctoriness, incompetency, corruption, or political favouritism having ever been set afloat by anybody in connection with this branch of the administrative work of the Department.

3. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.[2]

The Department of Education was organized under a responsible Minister of the Crown in 1876. The advantages to the public of this change are apparent at a glance. The chief complaint for many years against the former bureaucratic management was that it was irresponsible, and therefore not sufficiently amenable to public opinion. The presence of the Head of the Department in Parliament, to answer requests for information, reply to allegations of mismanagement, take charge of legislation, and explain the reasons for all proposed expenditure, has brought the educational affairs of the Province within the grasp of the people as they never were and never could have been brought under the old system. Any errors of policy—not to speak of favouritism, corruption, or even of administrative mismanagement—can be promptly brought to the public notice; and the minister can be called to account where, under the system of responsible Government, all Heads of public Departments are liable to be called to account, on the floor of the Legislative Assembly. Under the British system, of which our own is an adaptation, Parliament is "the grand inquest of the nation;" and, to do the Opposition justice, they have, during the past nine years, made excellent use of the opportunities it affords them of exposing in every minute detail the working of the educational machinery of the Province. The result has been a triumphant vindication of the policy pursued by the late Hon. Adam Crooks, who filled the office of Minister from 1876 to 1883, and carried on since his retirement by the present Minister, the Hon. Geo. W. Ross.

(1) For the amount paid by the Province in aid of particular railways, see Appendix C.

(2) For a reply to charges against the management of the Department see speech delivered by the Hon. Geo. W. Ross at Mount Brydges, on the 11th of October, 1886, and published in pamphlet form.

That policy has been a practical as well as a liberal one. Amongst the improvements introduced since 1876 are the establishment of County Model Schools and of Collegiate Training Institutes for the professional training of intending Public and High School teachers; the development of the local Teachers' Institutes, with a view to the improvement of educational methods; an improved system of examining and classifying Public School teachers, including the throwing open of University standing to all candidates above third class; the abolition of the Educational Depository, which, after serving a useful purpose, had become a needless competitor of the ordinary book and apparatus trades: and more effective use of the High Schools and Normal Schools in the training of teachers. Under the system now in force, the time-honoured practice of placing the young teacher in charge of a school without preliminary professional training has been almost entirely abolished, and every teacher, as long as he stays in the profession, is expected to keep himself abreast of the times by attending at least once a year a local Institute for the discussion of methods of teaching the various subjects of the school programme.

The liberal provision made for education is one of the most praiseworthy features of the Administration of the last fourteen years. The average amount paid, per annum, by the Government of the late Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, for all educational purposes, was $295,962; the average amount paid during the last fourteen years was **$505,870**, or an average increase of **70** per cent. The total sum paid out of the Provincial treasury for school purposes since 1871 amounts to

$7,132,253.

Out of the whole sum voted by the Legislature in 1871 for educational purposes, 73 per cent. went directly to the public in relief of local taxation; in 1885 no less than 82 per cent. was given to the people for a similar purpose.

The grants to Public and Separate schools rose from a yearly average of $167,540 during the Sandfield Macdonald period, to a yearly average of **$239,871** during the Mowat *regime;* the grant to Poor schools from $5,990 in 1871 to **$19,962** in 1885; the grant to High schools from $71,486 to **$85,000** in 1885.[1]

Besides the aid given directly to education by making grants from the Provincial treasury, every dollar of which is a proportionate relief to the tax-payer, much has been done to promote the efficiency of our schools in other ways. In 1871 we had but one Normal school, for which the Government contributed the sum of $17,785; in 1885 we had two Normal schools, for which the Government contributed the sum of $38,257. In 1871 we had no county model schools for training third-class teachers; in 1885 we had 52 county Model schools, to which the Government contributed $8,100. In 1871 we had no Training Institutes for High school masters; in 1886 we have had four Training Institutes, to which the Government contributed $1,600. In 1871 we had no Art schools for teaching mechanics and others drawing, and the elements of industrial design; in 1885 we had six Art schools, to which the Government contributed $2,400. In 1871 we had no properly organized Teachers' Associations; in 1884 we had 64 Associations, attended by 5,189 teachers, to which the Government contributed $2,027. In 1871 we had only 51 Mechanics' Intitutes; in 1885 we had 122 Mechanics' Institutes, with libraries aggregating 230,917 volumes, to which the Government contributed $26,770.

It is sometimes said that our school system is rapidly becoming more expensive. In 1874, the total expenditure by the Province for all school purposes was $3,006,456; in 1884, it was $3,280,862, or an increase of 9 per cent. in 9 years. The municipal taxation for ordinary municipal purposes in 1876, was $4,146,398, and in 1883, $4,964,520, or an increase of 20 per cent. in 8 years.

(1) See Appendix D.

Salaries of Teachers.

The average of the salaries paid to teachers in Ontario, as compared with the average of those paid in the United States, will show that our school system has not led to any great extravagance in this branch of expenditure:—

	Male teachers, per month.	Female teachers, per month.
Illinois	$46.86	$37.76
Maine	37.39	22.40
Massachusetts	102.90	34.32
Michigan	41.56	27.44
Ohio	39.00	29.00
Pennsylvania	35.12	28.80
Ontario	35.50	23.25

A comparison of the cost to the country of the education of each pupil is equally satisfactory, as the following table will show:—

Cost per Pupil.

Ohio	$10.24
Massachusetts	15.40
Michigan	7,59
New York	10.96
Ontario	7.02

It is sometimes alleged that the cost of administering this branch of the public service has increased since the Department was entrusted to a responsible Minister of the Crown. As in the case of other Departments, the work to be done has increased, but even in the face of this fact it has been found possible to greatly reduce expenditures in some branches. The following table, for instance, shows the tendency of the expenditure for Normal School purposes:

	Toronto Normal School.	Ottawa Normal School.	No. of Students in attendance.
1876	$25,443	$13,576	247
1877	25,780	14,082	257
1878	22,658	11,373	226
1879	22,652	11,066	429
1880	22,917	13,775	483
1881	22,724	19,082	418
1882	24,492	29,394	260
1883	24,410	21,129	338
1884	21,469	19,341	351
1885	18,809	19,136	405

The increase in the case of the Ottawa Normal School in 1881 was owing to the opening of the Provincial Model School. Up to that time the Public Schools of the city had been used for Model School purposes.

4. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

The management of the Crown lands, timber, minerals. and colonization roads has been in the hands of the Hon. T. B. Pardee continuously for the past

thirteen years. During that period this Department has been, more than any other, the subject of criticism, and of Parliamentary investigation. Session after session the time of the Public Accounts Committee has been taken up with the examination of officers of the inside and outside service, and of merchants who furnish colonization road supplies, in the hope that some corrupt practice might be unearthed, or some improper expenditure of public money established. All such efforts have, however, been in vain, and there is not to-day, as there has not been at any time during the Mowat *régime*, the slightest ground for any suspicion of corruption, or even of political favouritism. The functions of the Commissioner are very important, and his discretionary powers, especially in deciding disputes between applicants for portions of the Crown domain, are very great. Nothing but a rare combination of executive ability, official integrity, and judicial fairness, could have enabled the head of the Department to avoid giving his opponents some advantage over him during his long term of administration, especially in view of the fact that enormous sums of money are collected and disbursed yearly under his personal authority.

The Crown Lands Department is the great revenue-producing branch of the Government, and, wi h the exception of the amount received as subsidy from the Dominion, provides the largest part of the annual income of the Province. The duties of the Department, instead of decreasing, are year by year growing greater and more complex. They comprise the sale and management of the Crown, Clergy, and School lands still undisposed of; the locating of settlers in the Free Grant districts; the surveying of new townships, from time to time, as they are required for settlement or the purposes of the timber trade; the construction of Colonization roads and bridges in the new and sparsely settled portions of the Province where the settlers are as yet unable to assume the burden of such works; the supervision of the vast area over which licenses to cut timber have been granted (such supervision becoming much more difficult year by year as settlement increases); the collection of Government charges and dues leviable upon such timber; and the settlement of the multifarious and often complicated questions which of necessity arise in the course of transactions covering so large a territory.

a. Increase of Departmental Work.

During the period between 1867 and 1871 the number of letters annually received by the Department averaged 474, and the number sent, 276. During the past fourteen years the yearly average has been 1,720, and 879, respectively—an increase of 264 per cent. During the same period the increase in the correspondence of the Free Grants Branch has been 259 per cent. The Crown Lands sales between 1867 and 1871 averaged 59,400 acres a year; between 1871 and 1885 they averaged 80,000 acres—an increase of 35 per cent. During the former period the average number of timber licenses issued yearly was 188; during the latter it was 497—an increase of 164 per cent. During the former period the average nunber of saw-log and timber returns received and checked yearly was 1,382; during the latter it was 4,813—an increase of 248 per cent.

The number of townships set apart for free grant purposes between 1868 and 1871 was 54; since 1872 the number has been raised to 129—an addition of 75 townships. The net area located under the free grant system between 1868 and 1871 was 348,780 acres; since 1872 this area has been increased to 1,926,575—an addition of 1,577,795 acres. The net number of locatees between 1867 and 1871 was 2,769; since 1872 this number has been increased to 15,197—an addition of 12,428.

b. Crown Lands.

The following statement, condensed from the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shows the progress of the settlement of the Free Grant Districts since 1868 :—

Year.	Number of Townships set apart.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
1868	15	511	46,336	82	2,120	.....	.....
1869	24	566	56,011	52	956	.....	.....
1870	14	1,200	155,427½	148	4,585½	.....	.....
1871	1	1,113	153,105½	139	3,452½	.....	.....
1872	18	875	115,065	97	2,268½	148	.....
1873	6	757	100,603½	79	5,038	381	.....
1874	10	919	119,070	57	2,144	453	755
1875	1	1,387	186,807	89	3,896	381	570
1876	.....	1,463	192,858	110	2,261	462	546
1877	4	1,914	260,801	149	5,534	691	542
1878	1	2,115	274,238	188	6 637	1,118	472
1879	.....	1,506	199,500	123	4,911	1,068	513
1880	23	1,292	181,745	110	3,621	870	487
1881	5	1,077	153,764	155	8,870	781	487
1882	1	932	129,535	150	5,562	624	502
1883	1	935	134,594	143	8,927	587	790
1884	3	1,157	161,964	125	5,809	635	609
1885	2	1,236	176,351	149	5,998	563	581
	129	21,005	2,797.775½	2,145	82,690⅓	8,712	6.854

The population of the free grant district has increased with great rapidity under this system of settlement. In 1871 the inhabitants of the Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Nipissing districts numbered only 6,919 ; at the census of 1881 they numbered 27,204. At the present rate of increase the population of these districts cannot be far short of 40,000. A similar increase has taken place in those portions of Haliburton, Peterboro', Hastings, Addington, Frontenac, Renfrew, and Algoma, which have been brought under the operation of the "Free Grants and Homesteads Act."

The sales of lands are still considerable in spite of the working of the free grant system. In 1885, according to the Crown Lands Commissioner's Report, there were sold of Crown, Clergy, Common School, and Grammar School lands, 102,825 acres, for the sum of $92,091.

The work of surveying new townships goes on from year to year as settlement progresses.

c. Woods and Forests.

The revenue from timber is derived from (1) bonuses, (2) annual ground rents, and (3) timber dues. The timber limits are always disposed of at public auction, the person obtaining a limit being the one who offers to pay the largest amount by way of bonus, the ground rent being the same in all cases—$2 per square mile—and the timber dues being payable only as the timber is cut. The bonus secures for the purchaser nothing more than *the first right to obtain an annual license to cut timber* on a particular limit, subject to the payment of

ground rent and of certain dues on every log cut. The chief part of the yearly revenue from this branch arises from the collection of ground rents and timber dues, but, from time to time, as settlement encroaches on the timber lands, the latter have to be put under license, *i.e.*, sold at auction in the sense above explained.

Sales of Timber Limits.[1]

The first sale of pine timber lands, after the Liberal party came into power in 1871, took place in 1872, while the Hon. R. W. Scott was Commissioner of Crown Lands. The area then disposed of was about 5,000 square miles. The transaction was, during the next session of the Legislature, exhaustively discussed in all its aspects, and the Assembly, by a large majority, endorsed what had been done, only four members voting against the resolution of approval,[2] while Messrs. Cameron and Meredith, the past and present leader of the Opposition, were amongst those who voted for it. This sale has been endorsed by the people, after full discussion, at three general elections (1875, 1879 and 1883), so that there is no longer any need to discuss it as an open question. The total amount bid at the sale was $592,601, and some limits, in respect of which the purchasers failed to comply with the prescribed conditions, have since been re-sold at auction with satisfactory results.

Since 1872 every sale of timber limits has been carried out under the auspices of the present Commissioner of Crown Lands. The area sold within these fourteen years is 2,907 square miles, for which the Ontario Government have received in round numbers, by way of bonus, the large amount of

$1,160,000,

an average rate of nearly $400 a square mile. For the same area of timber land[s] the Dominion Government have received, by way of bonus, only

$14,535,

or a uniform rate of five dollars a square mile. The difference between these two sums represents what has gone into the pockets of speculators and of supporters of the Government at Ottawa.[3]

It is instructive to compare the sales above referred to with the sales of timber lands made by the Conservative Government of the Province of Quebec. Between October, 1873, and February, 1885, the Quebec Government sold 5,628 square miles, realizing by way of bonus the sum of $246,972, an average of only $43.88 per square mile, as compared with the $400 per mile realized by the Ontario Government.

It is to be observed, as has been previously stated, that what was sold in Ontario was only the right to cut the pine timber upon the territory, and that the timber when cut will be subject to the ordinary timber duties mentioned above. In this way a large sum will be paid into the revenue annually as a result of the sales. No right or title whatever in the land was conveyed to the purchasers at the sales, and the licenses issued to them are strictly under the control of the Legislature and the Department.

d. Crown Lands Revenue.

The importance of this Department as a source of Provincial revenue, is seen from the following table of receipts during the years 1873-85:

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(1) For dealings of the Dominion Government in timber limits in the disputed territory, see Appendix B.

(2) Assembly Journals for 1873, p. 142.

(3) See Appendix B.

1873	$ 897,371
1874	524,358
1875	538,892
1876	534,446
1877	529,207
1878	360,384
1879	437,340
1880	616,311
1881	992,504
1882	1,095,152
1883	635,447
1884	534 029
1885	708,480

The average of the receipts for the past thirteen years, therefore, has been about $646,455 a year, and the table shows that though the revenue fluctuates it does not steadily decrease. The importance of the Department from this point of view demands that it should continue to be administered with the same business capacity, and the same freedom from favouritism and corruption in the future as in the past.

e. Prevention of Bush Fires.

In order more effectually to prevent the destruction of valuable forests by fires, and more stringently to enforce the provisions of the Act[1] for their preservation, a number of men were placed, in the summer of 1885, on the various timber limits which, from the advance of settlement, or other causes, were exposed to danger from fire. Though these men were employed by the Department, the licensees selected them and paid one-half of the expenses. The 37 men employed under this arrangement were kept on duty from the first of May to the first of October. The effect of their presence was most beneficial. "Fires were suppressed which might otherwise have become vast conflagrations, causing incalculable loss. Persons wantonly violating the provisions of the "Fire Act" were promptly brought to justice and fined, and a general and strong interest in the direction of preventing the starting and spread of bush fires was created and kept alive."[2] The cost to the Province was less than $4,000.

f. Colonization Roads.

In the absence of railways, these great highways are the only means by which intending settlers can have access to lands set apart for settlement. Without them the great Free Grant districts could never have been settled at all, and a large proportion of the revenue derived from the sale of Crown Lands would not have been realized. Even in localities traversed by railways they retain their usefulness, for without them the railways themselves would be comparatively inaccessible to the settlers. Some idea of the importance of this branch of the public service, and also of the rate at which it is expanding, may be obtained from the following table, the comparison being between the Sandfield Macdonald Administration (1867-71) and the Mowat Administration (1872-85):—

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(1) 41 Vict., Chap. 23 ; see above, p. 30.

(2) Report of Crown Lands Commissioner for 1885, p. vii.

	1867-71.	Yearly Average	1872-85.	Yearly Average.
New roads built..	213 miles	53 miles	2,508 miles	179 miles
Roads repaired...	440 "	110 "	5,026 "	359 "
Bridges built....	2,672 feet	668 feet	29,330 feet	2,095 feet
Expenditure.....	$178,000	$44,500	$1,504,898	$107,493

This expenditure of over *a million and a half dollars* is, of course, a return of surplus revenue to the people. A large part of the Provincial revenue is derived from the sale of Crown Lands, the sale of timber limits, and the receipt of timber dues; and it is not merely a wise policy to use a portion of that revenue to develope the country, but a just policy to use it in alleviating the inevitable hardships of backwoods settlement and frontier life.

5. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of this Department, which has been efficiently presided over for the past nine years by the Hon. A. S. Hardy, is divided up into several branches:

a. Provincial Secretary's Office.

Through this branch all the official correspondence of the Province is conducted, all public notices are gazetted, all charters of incorporation are granted or amended, all proclamations are issued, and all appointments to office are announced. During 1885 the number of new subjects dealt with was 3,490, in connection with which 5,282 letters were received and 4,938 sent out, besides a large number written about matters left undisposed of from the previous year. In dealing with the new subjects, 2,293 references were made to other Departments of the Government, from which 1,655 reports were received and acted upon. The number of forms issued under the Marriage Act was 27,738, one-half of which were marriage licenses. Many other documents of different kinds were sent out. Thirty-three proclamations and 445 appointments to office were gazetted, letters-patent were granted to 98 companies, 48 returns were presented to the Legislative Assembly, fees to the amount of $7,294 were received and accounted for during the year, and a large amount of other business was transacted. The following statistics show how rapidly the business of this office is increasing:

	1871.	1885.
Number of fyles.....	1,264	3,490
Letters received.....	1,690	5,282
Letters sent.....	1,280	4,938
References to other Departments.....	912	2,293
Reports from do.	470	1,655
Statutory returns received.....	58	2,050

b. Provincial Registrars' Branch.

In this Branch of the service are recorded and entered all commissions (including those for license purposes), letters patent, bonds and covenants to which the

Province is a party, surveyors' certificates, warrants for removing and discharging lunatics, election writs, letters of administration, and land patents. Each County Registrar of Deeds is supplied quarterly with a return of all the lands patented in his district, containing descriptions of the lands patented, names of patentees, and other information. The number of documents recorded and entered in 1885 was 2,032.

c. Registrar-General's Branch.

The Provincial Secretary is also Registrar-General of Vital Statistics, and this branch of the public service is thoroughly organized and in good working order. The statistics of births, marriages, and deaths in Ontario, as collected and reduced by this Department, are as trustworthy as those prepared for any other country in the world, and the work is done at a very moderate cost.

d. Inspection of Division Courts.

The complaints of suitors about irregularities in the management of Division Court business by clerks and bailiffs, led to the appointment, in 1873, of an Inspector, whose duty is to see that the tariff of costs is properly observed, that all moneys collected are handed over to the proper parties, that executions are promptly enforced, and that the whole machinery of the Courts is kept in as efficient a condition as possible, in the interests of suitors. Between amendments in the Division Court Law, and improvements in the management of Division Court business, matters have been put in a much more satisfactory condition, especially as clerks and bailiffs are now directly responsible to the Provincial Government, which is in turn responsible to the public for the manner in which these officers discharge their duties. The annual reports of the Inspector of Division Courts show that many abuses of long standing, have during the past thirteen years been removed, and that the irregularities are not merely fewer in number but more venial in character than they formerly were. The following statistics[1] for 1885, give some idea of the importance of these institutions :—

Number of Divisions	304
Suits entered	48,585
Claims entered	$1,843,034
Moneys paid into Court	$727,905
Moneys paid out of Court	$706,545
Fees payable to the Province	$2,962

e. Immigration.

The policy pursued by the Ontario Government for many years past has been to promote the immigration of no working people but farm labourers and domestic servants, and to discourage the influx of people from the cities and towns, whether they were mechanics or ordinary unskilled labourers. All the farm labourers who came in the summer of 1885 found employment without any delay, and the few domestic servants were far from supplying the demand.

The sum spent on this service in 1885 was $19,088. The amount voted for 1886 was only $18,800.

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(1) Inspectors' Report for 1885, p. 39.

The cost, per head, of immigrants brought into and settled within the Province has been reduced from $2.74 in 1880 to $1.36 in 1885. The following table[1] gives the number of immigrants settled in Ontario each year since Confederation, with the value of their effects as reported through the Customs:

	Number Settled.	Value of Effects.
1868	10,873	Not reported.
1869	15,893	"
1870	25,590	"
1871	25,842	"
1872	28,129	"
1873	39,184	"
1874	31,720	"
1875	21,751	$328,236
1876	19,123	279,138
1877	17,879	305,662
1878	17,940	311,117
1879	28,827	244,618
1880	24,726	258,919
1881	25,200	313,075
1882	34,206	503,032
1883	40,494	533,295
1884	33,494	405,770
1885	21,052	389,138
Total	461,923	$3,873,000

The character of the immigrants secured under the present system, and the value of their personal effects, make it perfectly clear that the comparatively small amount now appropriated for immigration is well spent.

f. Public and Charitable Institutions.

The "Public Institutions," maintained entirely at the cost of the Province, include (1) the Central Prison for men, the Mercer Reformatory for women, and the Reformatory for Boys at Penetanguishene; (2) four lunatic Asylums—at Toronto, London, Hamilton, and Kingston,—and an idiot asylum at Orillia; (3) the Educational Institute for the Blind at Brantford, and for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville.

The Agricultural College has been transferred from this Department to that of Agriculture, and the School of Practical Science to that of Education.

County jails, to the number of 37, and district lock-ups to the number of five, though not all maintained at the expense of the Province, are all under official supervision in connection with this branch of the service.

The "Charitable Institutions," which are under the same supervision, include 15 hospitals, 19 houses of refuge, 24 orphan asylums, and five Magdalen asylums,

(1) Sessional Paper No. 60, of 1886, p. xvi.

all of these being in receipt of Government aid under the Charities Act.[1] As the amount of aid given is in direct proportion to the work done, the supervision of the institutions must be of the most thorough kind.

The total amount paid in 1885 to hospitals and charitable institutions, out of the Provincial Treasury, was $96,421. The amount voted for 1886 is $103,630. It is needless to repeat that all of this expenditure, as well as all of the expenditure for the erection and maintenance of the various public institutions, is perfectly gratuitous on the part of the Province, that it relieves the municipalities of a burden which would otherwise have to be met by direct taxation, and that it is actually a repayment to the people of surplus revenue.

Taking up "Public Institutions" proper it is important to notice some points connected with their administration.

1. Reformatories.

The theory, alike of the Central Prison, the Mercer Reformatory, and the Reformatory for Boys, is that mere punishment is not adequate as a treatment for criminals, and that something should be done to reform their characters and teach them useful occupations. This principle is carried so far in the case of the Reformatory for Boys, that it is now virtually an industrial school, and the change of system has been attended by the most satisfactory results. It would be too much to expect a similar state of progress in the reformatories for adults. The convicts sent to them are in many cases hardened criminals, and their terms of confinement are too short to afford much opportunity for effecting a change of disposition.

In the case of the Central Prison the evil has been aggravated by attacks, made for partisan purposes, on the management of the institution. The agitation thus kept up caused an amount of chronic demoralization, which greatly interfered with the effectiveness of the prison discipline, and led the convicts to believe that they had the sympathy of the public on their side as against the Warden of the Prison.

The number of convicts sentenced to the Central Prison since it was opened for their reception, in 1874, is 7,524. The number committed to it during the year 1885 was 761. The number remaining in it at the close of the year was 360. The average length of convict's term, during the whole period since 1874, is about 6½ months. The total expenditure for maintenance during 1885 was $58,677. The average daily cost per prisoner was 44½ cents, as compared with 51½ cents in 1884.

The labour of the prisoners is utilized so as to interfere as little as possible in the way of competition with free labour outside, and the Prison is rapidly becoming self-sustaining. It would sooner become entirely so if those sent to it were long-term prisoners, instead of being, as they are in many cases, ordinary vagrants, who have been driven by want to seek refuge in county jails, from which they have been transferred to the Central Prison.

(2) Lunatic and Idiot Asylums.

The care of lunatics and idiots, when they belong to families able to maintain them, cannot fairly be saddled on the general public; but many of these unfortunates are heavy burdens on people who cannot support them in decency, not

(1) For details, showing the relation of these institutions to the religious denominations, see Appendix E.

to speak of comfort, or of the necessary medical treatment. Even well-to-do relatives of the insane cannot by any reasonable expenditure of money in their own localities, secure for them that expert care which is absolutely necessary to the recovery of those who are not incurably diseased. For this reason, Asylums for the Insane and for Idiots must be maintained either by the Province or by municipalities, and it is much better that their maintenance should be undertaken by the former than by the latter. This secures greater efficiency at less cost, and distributes the burden more evenly over the whole population. Moreover, so long as the patients are maintained, as they have hitherto been maintained, entirely out of the surplus revenues of the Province, the maintenance of asylums, like that of prisons and reformatories, is a means of relieving the municipalities from the burden of direct taxation. Unfortunately, the number of insane persons and idiots, for whom application for admission is each year made, has steadily increased for many years past, and has not yet begun to diminish. This renders necessary occasional increases of capital expenditure for accommodation, and similar increases in the annual outlay for maintenance. The following table shows the rate of increase in the number of patients in the Idiot Asylum at Orillia, and in the Insane Asylums at London, Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston, all taken together :—

	Average of resident Patients.	Number remaining at end of year.	Percentage of Recoveries.	Percentage of Deaths.
1877.....	1,819	1,859	34·78	6·32
1878.....	1,925	2,003	32·77	5·92
1879.....	2,054	2,143	29 28	5·40
1880.....	2,215	2,298	22·48	6·41
1881.....	2,354	2,416	33·06	6·11
1882.....	2,457	2,508	32·25	6·75
1883.....	2,580	2,594	33·52	6·31
1884.....	2,634	2,671	36·10	5·85
1885.....	2,708	2,705	41·35	5·39

As the percentage of recoveries is steadily increasing—owing to the application of improved methods of treatment—while the death rate remains tolerably uniform, the obvious inference is that there must be a considerable increase in the number admitted. So long as this increase is kept up, just so long will the cost of public institutions be a heavy burden on the Provincial Treasury. The Inspector's Report for 1885 shows that, in spite of increased attendance, the aggregate expense was reduced by $23,575, as compared with that of 1884, the weekly cost per patient having been lowered from $2 55 to $2.38.

Under the Private Asylums Act there has been established a "Retreat" at Guelph, with one branch for the treatment of the insane, and another for the treatment of inebriates. The number of the former admitted from its foundation to September, 1885, was 36, of whom 20 were still in the asylum at date. The corresponding numbers of the latter were 36 and 10. The development of private asylum accommodation for the treatment of paying patients may be made a means of lessening the amount required for the accommodation of patients in the public asylums.

During the year 1885 the cost of maintaining asylums, including salaries and wages, was $364,446. The cost for each year since the advent of the Liberal party to power is shown in the following table [1] :—

(1) See also Appendix J.

	Total cost.	No. of Patients.
1872	$187,719	1,461
1873	201,479	1,505
1874	214,308	1,599
1875	218,541	1,650
1876	241,381	1,812
1877	281,844	1,999
1878	270,163	2,149
1879	286,894	2,325
1880	297,895	2,521
1881	322,972	2,650
1882	368,683	2,742
1883	377,095	2,825
1884	388,021	2,906
1885	364,446	2,934

(3) Educational Institutes.

The blind and the deaf and dumb have a claim on public sympathy and liberality hardly less strong than that of the insane. The educational training of children so afflicted must be conducted by experts, and it cannot be carried on to advantage unless they are separated from other children. Accordingly the Province has maintained, for many years, two training establishments, (1) the Institute for the Blind at Brantford, and (2) the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, in each of which the pupils are lodged and boarded almost entirely at the public expense.

The attendance during 1885 at the Institute for the Blind averaged 130. The pupils are trained in arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading, literature, writing, natural history and physiology, English and Canadian history, chemistry and music. They are also taught to earn their own living by means of piano-tuning, basket-making, sewing, and knitting, and are thus prevented from adding to the already too large roll of paupers, who look to their respective municipalities for support. The cost per pupil of maintaining the Institute for 1884 and 1885 was $277.48 and $252.92 respectively, showing a reduction per head of $24.56. The aggregate cost for each year since 1872 is shown in the following table :—

	Total Cost.	No. of Pupils on Roll.
1872	$ 7,523	34
1873	21,260	59
1874	22,532	113
1875	23,061	139
1876	24,034	148
1877	26,913	147
1878	26,289	174
1879	29,515	200
1880	30,343	203
1881	30,034	200
1882	34,846	167
1883	33,737	160
1884	33,297	140
1885	33,386	160

The average attendance during 1885 at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was 233. The great aim of the school is to teach the pupils to read, with or with-

out articulation, and to give them at the same time as good a general education as the time allowed—seven years—will admit of. They receive also a fair industrial training, being taught shoemaking, carpenter work, farming, tailoring, dressmaking, machine-sewing, hand-sewing, and fancy work. Many of the pupils, when they leave, are quite able to earn their own living, and all of them are greatly improved. The cost per pupil in 1885 was $166.31, as compared with $168.66 in 1884. The average cost per pupil in 35 similar institutions scattered over the United States was $248.23 in 1882, and $246.52 in 1883. The following table gives the aggregate cost of the Deaf and Dumb Institute for each year since 1872:—

	Total Cost.	No. of Pupils on Roll.
1872	$24,896	122
1873	27,043	149
1874	32,276	202
1875	32,048	207
1876	33,517	220
1877	38,332	227
1878	36,426	251
1879	29,515	229
1880	36,596	239
1881	37,201	246
1882	39,928	265
1883	39,016	262
1884	40,986	247
1885	38,749	235

(g.) THE LICENSE BRANCH.

The regulation of the liquor traffic was in 1872, when the Mowat Government took office, a very subordinate appendage of the municipal system; as the result of a long series of changes, it has become a very important branch of the Provincial Administration. Each step in bringing about this change has been taken in response to the clearly expressed public opinion of the community, whether the demand was for more stringent legislation, or for more effective enforcement of the prohibitory clauses of the license law. The great turning point in the history of this question was the passage of the "Crooks Act" in 1876, and the most striking result of this law was an immediate reduction in the number of licenses issued throughout the Province.

The following table gives the number of each kind of license issued from 1874 to 1884 inclusive[1]:—

Year.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1874	4,793	1,307	52	33	6,185
1875	4,459	1,257	78	24	5,818
1876	2,977	787	147	27	3,938
1877	2,845	739	65	27	3,676
1878	2,910	724	52	29	3,715
1879	3,199	757	42	22	4,020
1880	3,227	760	4	22	4,049
1881	3,311	764	34	24	4,133
1882	3,317	787	35	24	4,163
1883	3,363	781	36	21	4,201
1884	3,253	675	28	14	3,970

(1) License Report, Sessional Paper No. 12 of 1886, p. 15.

It is a generally accepted dictum that the amount of intoxicating drink consumed diminishes as the number of places where it can be obtained decreases. It will be seen from the above table that in the year 1876, in which the "Crooks Act" was passed, the total number of licenses fell off 1,880—of tavern licenses, 1,482; and of shop licenses, 470. In other words, the reduction of number was in the two classes of licenses against which the efforts of temperance reformers have always been most energetically directed. The average number of licenses for the two years before the "Crooks Act" came in force was 6,000 a year; the average for the succeeding nine years was 3,985 a year, a permanent average reduction of over 2,000 a year. This comparison is not materially affected by the operation of the Scott Act, which came into force in 1885 and 1886 in the great majority of counties which adopted it. The reduction in the number of licenses may be carried on indefinitely, under the Crooks Act, by municipal action, or by bringing public opinion to bear directly on the Boards of License Commissioners, and there is every reason to believe that the tendency in this direction would have increased, had the adoption of the Scott Act not abolished licenses over a large part of the Province.

Equally noticeable with the falling off in the number of licenses issued under the Crooks Act, is the increase of revenue derived from them. One of the provisions of that Act was, that part of this revenue should go to the Province, and the remainder to the municipalities, the former assuming, and the latter being freed from, the burden and cost of enforcing the law against illicit selling. The following table shows the amount of revenue accruing to the Province and to the municipalities respectively, from 1876 to 1885 inclusive:—

	Municipal Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.
1876	$226,770	$85,258
1877	249,167	78,821
1878	229,903	75,530
1879	269,647	85,220
1880	271,575	91,208
1881	2[illegible]8,945	91,604
1882	284,380	92,360
1883	287,246	96,460
1884	283,540	211,354
1885	.....	162,330

The revenue obtained by the municipalities from the liquor traffic, under the Crooks Act, is not only much greater than they obtained before the enactment of that law, but much greater than they would have been receiving now had it not been enacted. In many counties this source of revenue has been cut off by the adoption of the Scott Act, but this is a matter that rests entirely with the people of each locality, and they must be left to judge for themselves. Those municipalities which are not under the operation of the Scott Act, of course enjoy the revenue as before. Owing to statutory increases in the amount of the license fees, all of which go to increase the share of the revenue falling to the Province, there has been only a temporary loss on that side, notwithstanding the adoption of the Scott Act, for the increases made in 1886[1] will raise the Provincial revenue from licenses again to $200,000, or over[2].

6. PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department proper, including the Audit Office, has entrusted to it the keeping of the accounts of the Province. As no charge of either corruptio n

(1) See p. 39 above. (2) Treasurer's Financial Statement for 1886, pp. 24-28.

or inefficiency has ever been made against this branch of the public service, under either the present Treasurer, Hon. A. M. Ross, or his predecessors, it is unnecessary to refer to it at any length, especially as much of what might be said would have to be repeated under the head of "Financial Administration" below.

Neither is it necessary to say more than has been already said[1] about the constitution and working of the Provincial Board of Health, which is a branch of the Treasurer's Department.

The remaining branch of the Department is that devoted to

Agriculture and Arts.

The importance of this branch has been increasing year by year. Some idea of its scope and constitution may be gathered from the account given above[2] of the legislation respecting "Industrial Statistics," "Agriculture and Arts," and the "Agricultural College," but a brief description of its practical working will make this still clearer, and this may be given under the following heads :—

(a) Affiliated Societies.

Most important amongst these is the Provincial Agricultural Association, which receives a grant of $10,000 each year from the Provincial Treasury, and which does a vast amount of good by its efforts to promote improvement in methods of farming, in the quality of farm stock, in the making of dairy products, in the raising of fruit and garden vegetables, and in manufactures of all kinds, including machinery, agricultural implements, musical instruments, vehicles, stoves, needlework, etc. The Annual Provincial Exhibition of agricultural and manufactured goods is held under the management of this Association, and as it is not confined to any one city, the different localities of the Province in turn enjoy its benefits. In addition to holding the Exhibition the Association gives prizes annually for the best-kept farms in different districts, a species of competition which, though it has been only a few years in force, has already accomplished a great deal of good. The reports published under the direction of the Association are of great practical utility as mediums of information.

The Electoral District, Township, and Horticultural Societies, of which there are several in each county, receive grants from the Provincial Treasury, amounting in the aggregate to $60,000 a year. Each of these in its own locality aims at accomplishing objects similar to those kept in view by the Provincial Association, and collectively they exercise a most important influence on the development of the great agricultural industry. The total grant to these local societies has steadily increased from $53,721 in 1871 to $60,097 in 1885, the total amount granted during that period being $872,664,[3] all of which is surplus revenue returned to the people.

Good work in the way of mutual conference, and the dissemination of useful information, is done each year by the Fruit-Growers' Association, the Entomological Society, the Dairymen's Associations, the Poultry Association, the Bee-keepers' Association, and the Creameries Association, all of which are operated in close connection with the Agriculture and Arts Branch. The annual reports of these different bodies are published at the expense of the Province, and the information they contain on the subjects treated of is of the most practical and useful kind. Only by a careful attention to the peculiar climatic condition of the Provinces can the various industries represented by these societies be successfully carried on, and it is the policy of the Department to make them as useful as possible in conducting experiments, comparing notes, and educating the public.

(1) See above, pp. 22-23. (2) See pp. 27-29. (3) For details see Appendix F.

(b) *Agricultural and Industrial Statistics.*

A brief account of the establishment in 1882 of the Bureau of Industries is given above[1]. Under the management of Mr. A. Blue, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, it has already won for itself a prominent place amongst the statistical bureaus of this continent, being second to none in the trustworthiness of its reports, and scarcely less distinguished for the minuteness and variety of the information it collects and publishes. This information relates largely to agricultural operations, but is by no means confined to them. The Bureau deals with mining, lumbering, and other staple industries, and not merely shows how this country is progressing, but enables comparisons to be made between it and other countries in regard to rate of progress. It publishes reports during the summer season of the state of the crops of all kinds. Recognizing the growing importance of the labour movement, it publishes information, carefully collected and arranged as to the amount of demand for labour in the various occupations of the people, and the relation borne by the earnings of the labourer to the cost of living. The various natural resources of the Province are from time to time described, and information is given as to the means employed for their development. Useful as the Bureau has already proved itself to be, it has only begun to show how beneficial its operations may become, as increased experience and changing conditions of social and industrial life suggest new spheres of investigation.

(c) *The Agricultural College and Model Farm.*

After running the gauntlet of hostile criticism for years, this dual institution has succeeded in securing for itself an assured position in the good opinion of the farming community. It is the one institution maintained at the expense of the Province which farmers can look upon as their own, and the growing interest taken year by year in its working augurs well for its future career. The charter enacted for the institution in 1880[2] makes it the business of the College and Farm to give a theoretical and practical education in agriculture and such allied pursuits as horticulture, forestry, stock-raising, etc., besides a training in the ordinary English branches and in applied science.

The College under its late and present Principals[3] has admirably fulfilled this purpose. Men of liberal culture and pedagogical experience themselves, they have done much to inspire in the minds of successive classes of students a love of and enthusiasm for the agricultural calling. They have been aided by able colleagues, and it is generally admitted that in no Agricultural College in the world are there better opportunities than in this for acquiring a good general and agricultural training.

The Farm[4] attached to the College is the scene of extensive practical operations, in which the students take part. It thus performs an important educational work, but its functions are not limited to this. Each year a number of interesting and most instructive experiments, some of them of a very elaborate character, are carried on, and the results are carefully compiled and published for the information of the farming community. In this way are tested conflicting theories as to the value of different agricultural processes, of different breeds of live stock, and of different kinds of grain, roots, fruits, and trees. No private citizen could afford to conduct experiments on so considerable a scale, and even if he could no one would incur the cost of disseminating the information gratis to the community.

The usefulness of the institution has been greatly increased during the past year by the holding of farmers' institutes in various parts of the Province. These

(1) Pp.27-28 (2) See above, p. 29. (3) W. Johnston, M.A., and J. Mills, M. A.
(4) Under the management of Mr. William Brown.

are attended by the different members of the College and Farm staff, who read papers on appropriate subjects and take part with practical agriculturists in the discussion of topics relating to their work. Like the teachers' institutes, which have done so much for the improvement of pedagogical methods, these farmers' institutes seem destined to bring within the reach of all who choose to attend them the ripest fruits at once of scientific research and of practical skill.

B. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The financial policy of the Mowat Government has been characterized by the most careful economy in all Provincial expenditures that are under administrative control, and by a liberal expenditure of surplus revenue for local services of various kinds, which, but for the relief thus afforded, would have greatly increased the burden of municipal taxation. The absolutely necessary expense of carrying on the Government of the Province absorbs a comparatively small part of the Provincial revenue; it has been the policy of the Mowat Government to return the rest of it annually to the people, instead of hoarding it up as an addition to the large surplus already in the Provincial Treasury. That this policy of surplus distribution had once the approval of Mr. Meredith is shown by the following extract from one of the first speeches made by him after he assumed the leadership of the Opposition[1] :—

"One question upon which it was incumbent that they should submit a policy was that of the disposition of the large surplus which the honourable member for Elgin said was at the disposal of the Province. In not indicating their intentions with reference to the surplus of 4½ millions which they claimed to have in hand they were certainly untrue to their duty and unworthy of confidence."

If his subsequent utterances and actions have not always been in harmony with this expression of his views it is his place, not that of his opponents, to reconcile them.

When the Liberal party came into office in 1871 there were two courses open to them in dealing with that portion of the annual revenue which is in excess of the sum absolutely required for the public service of the Province—that is to say, for Civil Government, Legislation, and Administration of Justice. They might have adopted a policy of hoarding up the annual surpluses and allowing them to accumulate in the Treasury, throwing upon the people the whole cost of education, of the local administration of justice, of the maintainance of convicts and lunatics, of the relief of the poor and the diseased, and of the construction and maintenance of colonization roads.[2] Had they done this they might now have been able to show a total surplus of nearly thirty millions of dollars, for the accumulated sum would have been itself a source of steadily increasing revenue. They preferred to take the alternative course of relieving the burden of municipal taxation, by expending not merely the surplus revenue of each year as it accrued, but also a large part of the accumulated surplus which they were called upon to deal with when they took upon themselves the task of administering the affairs of the Province.

The unfairness of treating this distribution of surplus as if it were an expenditure of revenue for the purpose of carrying on the Government of the Province is apparent. The absolutely necessary public service of the Province could have been carried on efficiently ever since 1871 at a cost of between $600,000 and $700,000 a year. As the annual revenue of the Province averages over two and a half millions ($2,500,000), it follows that the amount paid out yearly in relief of local burdens has been not much less than

$1,900,000.

(1) See the debate on the Address reported in the Toronto *Mail* of the 11th January, 1879.
(2) For details of expenditure on these and other services see Appendix G.

This statement shows the absurdity and dishonesty of the argument that the "growing annual expenditure of the Province must soon lead to direct taxation." There is direct taxation now. The people tax themselves heavily through the municipal machinery for local public works, and other purposes. Had the policy of distributing nearly two millions of surplus revenue each year not been steadily pursued, they would have been compelled either to tax themselves much more heavily, or to do without many of the conveniences they now enjoy—perhaps both. *Liberal expenditure of Provincial revenue has not hastened, but postponed, direct taxation of a very burdensome kind.*

Whatever the policy of the Opposition may be, that of the Mowat Government is to continue the expenditure of surplus revenue so that the present generation of taxpayers may enjoy their share of the relief afforded. In his financial statement during the session of 1886, the Provincial Treasurer, after announcing that the estimate of revenue for the year was less than the estimate of expenditure by about $400,000, thus defined the policy of the Government on this question[1]:

"I pointed out to the House that it is impossible for the Government to meet the growing wants of the Province upon a stationary revenue. There are several means by which, when a deficiency occurs, that deficiency may be met. One may be to seek new sources of income open to us under the Confederation Act. Another might be to reduce the annual charge on revenue by withholding the grants which we now make to many deserving undertakings, or by transferring to the municipalities a portion of our expenditure in connection with public institutions. The hon. member for London, the leader of the Opposition, suggested that as one plan which he thought ought to be adopted. In a former debate he thought the Government should shift a part of the responsibility for the maintenance of lunatics, etc., upon the municipalities. There is no doubt that Ontario deals much more liberally in regard to this than any other country we know of. I have formerly referred to the practice, both in Great Britain and the United States. They charge the municipalities with a large portion of the expense of the maintenance of these unfortunates in the asylums. In the Province of Quebec they have of late years adopted this principle, and they now charge one-half to the municipalities from which they come. In the Lower Provinces this has been the practice for years, and not only as regards maintenance, but also a portion of the expenditure in the construction of the buildings. Then there is a third course which might be taken by the Government to meet this deficiency, and that is to draw upon the surplus that we have on hand. That is the course which the Government propose to take on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) We do not consider that it would be advisable, at the present time, to shift any responsibility upon the municipalities, as we have a reserve fund on hand from which we can take the excess of expenditure."

There can be no mistake as to the respective policies of the Government and the Opposition with regard to the disposition of the surplus. While the Opposition would reduce the amount spent each year in the way of surplus distribution, and compel the municipalities to tax themselves to meet the charges thus thrown upon them, the Government, while exercising the utmost care to prevent needless expenditure, declare their intention to draw still further on the already accumulated surplus rather than try to relieve the Province at the expense of the municipalities.

These sharply contrasted policies of *surplus hoarding* and *surplus distribution* are placed before the electors for their approval. What shall the decision be?

What remains to be said on the subject of "financial administration" may be conveniently arranged under these heads: (1) the Surplus, (2) the Annual Expenditure, and (3) Comparisons with Quebec and the Dominion.

1. The Surplus.

When the Liberal party came into office in 1871 they found in the Treasury an accumulated surplus of cash and trust funds, amounting to nearly seven millions of dollars ($7,000,000).[2]

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(1) Pages 29-30. (2) Speech of Provincial Treasurer, Hon. E. B. Wood, 7th February, 1871.

By an Act passed the previous session a million and a half of dollars ($1,500,000) had been appropriated in aid of railway construction. This sum was subsequently increased by several other Acts,[1] until it amounted to a total of $6,630,086,[2] by far the greater portion of which has already been paid.

In 1873 an Act was passed appropriating out of the accumulated surplus nearly three and a half millions of dollars, to be divided amongst the various municipalities, and used a means of wiping out the indebtedness of some of them to the Municipal Loan Fund.[3]

Each year a large and ever increasing amount has been spent out of current revenue on services the cost of which would otherwise have greatly increased the burden of municipal taxation.[4] Even these payments did not usually exhaust the annual revenue of the Province, and there has generally been a surplus to add to that already accumulated. Occasionally the expenditure under the Supply Bill has exceeded the revenue, making it necessary to draw to that extent on the surpluses of previous years.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure for the years 1873–85 inclusive, and shows the annual surpluses and deficits:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1873.....	$2,932,564	$2,460,212	$472,352	
1874.....	2,611,550	2,342,339	269,211	
1875.....	2,493,656	2,063,550	430,106	
1876.....	2,423,372	2,155,185	268,187	
1877.....	2,462,940	2,363,806	99,134	
1878.....	2,244,133	2,408,534		164,401
1879.....	2,448,617	2,285,282	163,335	
1880.....	2,400,200	2,243,663	156,537	
1881.....	2,746,771	2,286,304	460.467	
1882.....	2,880 450	2,427,230	453,220	
1883.....	2,439,941	2,548,171		108,230
1884.....	2,523,874	2,870,035		346,161
1885.....	2,697,420	2,693,526	3,894	
Totals.....			$2,776,443	$618,792
Net addition to the surplus from 1873 to 1885, out of revenue			$2,157,651	

From the above table it will be seen that the expenditure under the annual Supply Bill would have to exceed the ordinary revenue for many years in order to draw this large amount out of the surplus in the Provincial Treasury.

Owing to the recognition by the Dominion Government in 1884[5] of a debt of $5,397,503, due from the Dominion to the late Province of Canada, an addition was made in 1885 to the surplus of the Province, to the extent of $2,848,289, which is Ontario's share of the above sum under the Quebec Award. The following is a statement of the Provincial assets, liabilities, and surplus at the close of 1885[6]:—

Assets of the Province.

1. Direct Investments:

Dominion 6 per cent. Bonds.....	$500,000 00	
Market value over par value.....	50,000 00	
		$550,000 00

(1) See above, pp. 36–37. (2) See Appendix C.
(3) See above, pp. 37–39 for an account of this legislation, and a statement of the local services on which the money has been expended. (4) See Appendix G.
(5) Dom. Stat., 47 Vict., Chap. 4. (6) Treasurer's Financial Statement, 1886, pp. 18-19.

Drainage 5 per cent. Debentures, invested 31st December, 1885	$238,740 85	
Tile Drainage 5 per cent. Debentures, invested 31st December, 1885	34,650 30	
Overdue interest on above	3,343 34	
Drainage work—Municipal Assessments	260,700 48	
		537,434 97
		$1,087,434 97

2. Capital held and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario bearing interest :

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vic., cap. 10)	$ 312,769 04	
U. C. Building Fund (18 section, Act 1854)	1,472,391 41	
Land Improvement Fund (See Award)	124,685 18	
Common School Fund (Consolidated Statutes, cap. 26)—proceeds realized to 1st July, 1867, $1,520,-929.24 — after deducting Land Improvement Fund portion belonging to Ontario	891,201 74	
Capital declared owing to the late Province of Canada by Dominion Act (47 Vic., cap. 4)—$5,397,-503.13, bearing interest at 5 per cent., Ontario's proportion on basis of Award as advised by Finance Department	2,848,289 52	
Ontario's share of Library (See Award)	105,541 00	
		$5,754,877 89

3. Other Debts due to the Province :

Balance *re* Municipal Loan Fund debts	$49,891 32	
" *re* Mortgages, Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, and Land at Orillia Asylum	7,905 08	
Balance *re* Mimico Lots	6,996 25	
		64,792 65

4. Bank Balances :

Current Accounts	$156,315 05	
Special Deposits	71,579 75	
		$227,894 80
Total		$7,135,000 31

Liabilities of the Province at Present Payable.

1. Balance due to Municipalities *re* Surplus Distribution	$ 1,845 97
2. Balance due to Municipalities *re* Land Improvement Fund (balance of $124,685.18—see Award)	3,994 81

3. Quebec's share of Common School Fund, made up as follows :

Collections on account of Lands sold between 14th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861	$854,872 20		
Less 6 per cent. cost of Management	$ 51,292 33		
Less one quarter for Land Improvement Fund	213,718 05		
		265,010 38	
		$589,861 82	
Collections on sales made since 6th March, 1861	$305,324 58		
Less 6 per cent. cost of Management	18,319 47		
		287,005 11	
		$876,866 93	
Quebec's Proportion according to population of 1881			363,069 24
Total			$368,910 02

Surplus (excess of Assets over Liabilities) .. $6,766,090 00

Owing to a variety of causes the surplus in the treasury fluctuates from year to year, but a glance at the following table will show that there is no likelihood of its being speedily wiped out:—

Year.	Surplus.
1873	$4,332,294
1874	5,756,352
1875	5,096,376
1876	4,873,203
1877	4,752,798
1878	4,430,993
1879	4,309,027
1880	4,220,088
1881	4,509,591
1882	4,825,586
1883	4,384,241
1884	6,859,666
1885	6,766,090

While the presence of this large surplus in the Treasury is no reason for reckless or useless expenditure, it is a reason for not adopting the policy of increasing the burden of direct taxation by throwing on the municipalities the cost of any of the services of which the Province at present relieves them by means of grants for education; for administration of justice; for agricultural societies and mechanics' institutes; for the maintenance of convicts and lunatics; in aid of charitable institutions, etc., etc.

2. The Annual Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Province, under the Supply Bill, is incurred under the heads given in the subjoined table, which shows the total amounts spent on the various services in 1885:—

Service.	Expenditure.
Civil Government	$184,254 70
Legislation	125,762 04
Administration of Justice	354,923 35
Education	533,564 46
Public Institutions' Maintenance	613,570 89
Immigration	19,088 11
Agriculture and Arts	159,576 45
Hospitals and Charities	96,421 28
Repairs and Maintenance, Public Buildings	62,601 54
Public Buildings	155,720 29
Public Works	38,690 80
Colonization Roads	121,435 32
Charges on Crown Lands	96,573 08
Refunds	31,023 41
Miscellaneous	100,320 18
	$2,693,525 90

It is made a charge against the Mowat Government that some of these items of expenditure are larger now than they were under the Sandfield-Macdonald Government in 1871. Bearing in mind that "increased expenditure" in some cases means really "increased payments out of surplus revenue to keep down local taxation," it is instructive to compare certain items of expenditure in 1871 with the same items in 1885. In the following table the payments under the head of "Administration of Justice" include only the amounts handed over directly to County Treasurers to pay part of the expenses of holding courts in the different localities; the payments under the heads of "Education," "Agriculture and Arts," and "Hospitals and Charities," are also direct grants:—

Service.	1871.	1885.	Increase.
Education	$351,306	$593,564	$242,258
Agriculture and Arts	73,381	159,596	86,215
Hospitals and Charities	40,260	96,421	56,161
Public Asylums	171,423	613,570	442,147
Administration of Justice	104,049	151,757	47,706
Colonization Roads	55,419	121,435	66,016
Total	$795,838	$1,736,343	$940,503

The following table shows the total amount of the increased grants for the same services under the Mowat Administration, as compared with what they would have been if no increase had taken place :—

Service.	1871.	Total for 14 years at the rate of 1871.	Total of actual grants for 14 years.	Total increase in 14 years.
Education	$351,306	$4,918,284	$7,191,815	$2,273,531
Agriculture and Arts	76,381	1,069,334	1,582,911	513,577
Hospitals and charities	40,260	563,640	954,787	391,147
Asylums	171,423	2,379,922	6,372,986	3,993,064
Administration of Justice	104,049	1,456,686	2,004,074	547,388
Colonization Roads	55,419	775,736	1,514,916	739,180
	$798,838	$11,163,602	$19,621,489	$8,457,887

By reference to the appended table of annual expenditures , it will be seen that the chief part of the increase in the expenditure is due to increased payments that are really part of a regular distribution of surplus revenue, and to the creation of new services which come under the same description. Amongst the latter may be specified the School of Practical Science, Inspection of Division Courts, the Agricultural College, the Central Prison, the Niagara Falls Police, short-hand reporting in the Courts, Revision of Voters' Lists by County Judges, County Model Schools, the License Branch, the Mercer Reformatory, the Board of Health, the Bureau of Industries, Inspection of Judicial Offices, Farmers' Institutes and others, all of which have been established since 1871. It is impossible to carry on these various services, to maintain new and enlarged lunatic asylums, and to provide for the administration of justice over the increasing area of the newly-settled districts, without greatly increasing the annual expenditure.

The best evidence that the annual expenditure under the Mowat Administration is unimpeachable is the character of the proposals made by the Opposition from year to year in the form of amendments to the Supply Bill. Taking the years 1884-1886, which include the whole of the last Parliamentary term, the proposed reductions were year by year as follows :—

In 1884: To strike out the sum of $2,750 appropriated to meet one half of the cost of a dam on Burnt River.

In 1885 : (1) To reduce the sum appropriated for sessional clerks by $5,000 ; (2) to reduce the vote for immigration purposes by $9,900 ; (3) to strike out the sum of $10,000 appropriated to pay the costs of Mr. Caldwell in maintaining the public interest against Mr. McLaren in the Mississippi River.

In 1886 : To strike out the sum of $1,400 appropriated to pay the costs of the Returning Officer in East Simcoe.

The following table shows the amount granted for the public service each year under the Supply Bill and also the amount by which the Opposition asked to have it reduced :

(1) See Appendix I.

	Amount of Supply.	Amount objected to.
1884	$2,891,552	$ 2,750
1885	2,937,882	24,900
1886	3,136,651	1,400
Totals	$8,966,085	$29,050

In other words, out of a total proposed appropriation in three years of

$8,966,085

the Opposition objected to only

$29,050,

or a little over *three mills in the dollar.*

It would be easy to show, were it worth while, that even the expenditures objected to are quite defensible, and that the Opposition to them was in each case factious.

The two items of annual expenditure on which most stress is laid by Opposition critics are "Civil Government" and "Legislation."

As the Treasurer has over and over again explained in his financial statements, the increase in the cost of "Legislation" is due chiefly to the increased outlay for Sessional Writers, Printing and Stationery, and this again is due to the increased number and volume of returns ordered by the Assembly and printed in Sessional Papers. It is needless to say that for this increased cost the members of the Opposition are quite as responsible as the members of the Government and their supporters.

The increased cost of Civil Government is due almost entirely to increase of work to be done. New branches of the public service have been established from time to time, and the work of all the Departments has increased enormously during the past fourteen years.

3. Comparisons with Quebec and the Dominion.

The following table shows the rate at which the cost of civil government and legislation increased in Ontario, Quebec, and the Dominion, respectively, from 1873 to 1885, inclusive:

Civil Government.	1873.	1885.	Increase.	Percentage.
Ontario	$175,914[1]	$184,254	$8,340	5
Quebec	135,106	187,874	52,718	40
Dominion	750,874	1,139,495	388,621	51
Legislation.				
Ontario	119,650	125,672	6,112	5
Quebec	163,569	185,217	21,626	13
Dominion	529,343[2]	649,538	120,195	21

The following comparison of certain items of annual expenditure in Ontario with the same items in Quebec in 1885 is very instructive. The first table includes the sums spent in carrying on the public service of the Province, and in these it will be seen the expenditure of Quebec is higher than that of Ontario, though the population is less. The second table includes appropriations that are intended to lessen the burden of local taxation, and in these Ontario is the more liberal.

(1) Including "Salaries and Expenses of the Education Department," charged in the Public Accounts of 1873 to "Education," but now charged to "Civil Government."

(2) Exclusive of the cost of the General Election in 1872.

TABLE I.

Service.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Excess in Quebec.
Civil Government.....	$187,874	$184,254	$ 3,620
Legislation.....	185,217	125,762	59,455
Administration of Justice	377,575	354,923	22,652
Public Works and Buildings	298,705	257,011	41,694

TABLE II.

Service.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Excess in Ontario.
Prisons and Asylums....	$282,500	$613,570	$331,070
Education.....	347,885	533,564	185,679
Agriculture and Arts....	81,880	159,576	77,696
Colonization Roads.....	80,000	121,435	41,435
Hospitals and charities....	70,561	96,421	25,860

To make still clearer, if possible, the economy with which the finances of Ontario have been managed during the Mowat Administration, look at the sums voted under the Supply Bills of Ontario, Quebec and the Dominion in the years 1873 and 1875 respectively:—

	1873.	1885.	Increase.	Percentage.
Ontario.....	$2,460,212	$2,693,525	$233,313	9
Quebec.....	1,713,750	3,155,652	1,423,902	83
Dominion....	19,174,648	35,037,084	15,037,084	82

Lastly, Quebec started with a clean sheet in 1867, and she has since piled up a net debt of $8,815,430. Ontario, liberal as her expenditures have been, out of surplus revenues, has accumulated in the same time a surplus of $6,766,090—a difference of

$15,581,520.

III. MISCELLANEOUS.

I. THE REASONS FOR AN EARLY DISSOLUTION.

In the ordinary course, the Ontario Parliament elected in 1883 should have expired by efflux of time in 1887. The cause of its premature dissolution by the Lieutenant-Governor was the passage of the "Franchise and Representation Act, 1885," by which the number of persons entitled to vote was indefinitely but greatly increased,[1] and the distribution of seats extensively re-adjusted.[2] It has long been accepted as a maxim under the British system of Parliamentary Government that when a Parliament greatly enlarges the constituency of voters by lowering the franchise, it thereby forfeits its right to regard itself as correctly voicing or representing public opinion on the political questions of the day. This is an eminently reasonable view of the relation of Parliament to the people, and as such it has been invariably accepted and acted upon for many years past in Great Britain and Canada. The rule or principle applicable to the present disso-

(1) For qualification of electors under the Act of 1885 (48 Vic., chap. 2), see above, p. 6.
(2) For a summary of the changes see above, pp. 10-13.

lution is thus defined by the late Alpheus Todd , who is an accepted authority on points of constitutional practice on both sides of the Atlantic:

"After the passing of the Reform Act of 1867, whereby the area of representation was considerably enlarged, it was objected, with great force, that no legislation involving new and important principles ought to be undertaken by the existing Parliament. Under such circumstances, to permit a Parliament elected by the old, extinct, and uprooted constituency to go on making laws, dealing with taxation and the government of the country, would, it was urged, be quite inconsistent with sound constitutional principles."

a. British Precedents and Authorities.

The recent constitutional history of England furnishes the following precedents and authorities:

1. The Reform Bill of 1832.

Sir Robert Peel, in the debate in the House of Commons on the Lords' amendments to the Bill, said[2]:—

"As the present was a self-condemned Parliament, it was not likely that it would ever again meet for the transaction of public business; and, as soon as the preparatory measures were completed, a dissolution would follow as a matter of course."

Parliament was prorogued on the 16th of August, 1832; the registers of voters were revised; Parliament was dissolved on the 3rd of December; and the elections were completed early in 1833. There had been a dissolution in 1830 and another in 1831.

2. The Reform Bill of 1866.

Sir Hugh Cairns, in the debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Bill, said:[3]—

"I want to know, if it is consistent with sound constitutional principles that a Parliament elected by one constituent body—which constituent body has lost its power, and is so wholly altered that it may be absolutely undistinguishable—that such a Parliament, its moral power and influence being ended, should go on and deal with the taxation and government of the country? Do you think the country at large would be satisfied with a Parliament which had already proclaimed that it had not been elected by the constituency which ought to elect members of Parliament?"

3. The Dissolution of 1868.

Lord Stanley, in the course of a debate, in 1868, on the Irish Church question, speaking of the Disraeli Reform Bill, passed the year before, said[4]:—

"We all know that after the legislative changes of last year, it is simply impossible, according to all constitutional rule, that the present Parliament can continue in existence any longer than is necessary to complete the arrangements for creating new voters. You, therefore—the present Parliament—will never have this question to deal with. It must be dealt with in a new Parliament, elected by a new and greatly increased constituency."

Mr. Disraeli, a few days later, in announcing to the House of Commons that he had advised a dissolution, remarked that Lord Derby would have asked for one at once after the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867, "but was prevented because

(1) Parliamentary Government in England, vol. 2, pp. 407-8.
(2) Hansard, 3rd series, vol. 13, p. 428.
(3) Hansard, 3rd series, vol. 182, pp. 1482-3.
(4) Hansard, 3rd series, vol. 191, p. 501.

there were certain supplementary measures, connected with the settlement of the Reform question, which it was impossible to pass that year." The reference was to representation and registration bills.

Mr. Gladstone protested against an immediate dissolution on the Irish Church resolutions, seeing that another dissolution must take place a few months afterwards, when the above bills were passed. Eventually it was agreed to drop all contested measures, pass the election bills, and allow the appeal on the Irish Church question to be made to the new constituency created by the Reform Bill of 1867.[1]

Sir Erskine May [2] justifies Disraeli's resolve to appeal to the people on the Irish Church question, but asserts that an immediate dissolution, to be followed in a few months by another, when the "measures of enfranchisement" were complete, would have been an "idle and mischievous disturbance of the country."

4. The Reform Bill of 1885.

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of a discussion on this measure, said among other things [3] :—

"Those who have examined the subject, and who are aware of the large understanding into which we have entered, know that we are bound, not only by general principles but by principles and convictions which have been expressed in confidence, to give this new vast constituency about to be added to the old an opportunity, at the first moment we can under the arrangements we are making, of exercising the franchise which has been conferred upon them."

Before the necessary Representation Bill could be passed Gladstone's Government was defeated, and the Salisbury Government, though in a minority in the House of Commons, was allowed to carry on the public business pending the passage of the bills necessary to complete the preparations for the general election. All parties were agreed that, though Parliament had not fulfilled its term, it was proper to dissolve it and appeal to the enlarged voting constituency.

B. Canadian Precedents and Authorities.

The view taken of this matter in England has always been accepted by all parties in Canada—that a self-condemned Parliament should surrender up its life as soon as possible after passing sentence on itself. The following authorities bear out this statement :—

1. The Franchise Act of 1853.

In the session of 1853, the Canadian Parliament passed two Acts, one[4] increasing the membership of the Assembly from 84 to 130, the other[5] extending the franchise and providing a new system of registration.

Mr. (now Sir) John A. Macdonald, in the debate on the Franchise Bill, said :

"Look at the Reform Bill in England. That was passed by a Parliament which had been elected only one year before, and the moment it was passed Lord John Russell affirmed that the House could not continue after it had declared that the country was not properly represented. How can we legislate on the Clergy Reserves until another House is assembled, if this bill passes ? A great question like this cannot be left to be decided by an accidental majority. We can legislate on no great question after we have ourselves declared that we do not re-

(1) Hansard, 3rd series, vol. 191, pp. 1695-1704, 1711-1714, 1795.
(2) Constitutional History of England, vol. 3, pp. 445.
(3) Hansard, 3rd series, vol. 298, pp. 376-379.
(4) 16 Vict., Chap. 152.
(5) 16 Vict., Chap. 153.

present the country. Do those gentlemen opposite mean to say that they will legislate on a question affecting the rights of people yet unborn, with the fag-end of a Parliament, dishonoured by its own confessions of incapacity ?"

Sir Allan McNab, during the debate on the Representation Bill in the same session, uttered similar opinions[1]:—

"He stated it as his opinion that if a majority of the House should declare to Her Majesty's Government that this Province was not properly represented, and this bill passes, the House must be dissolved. . . . . He could not understand that if three-fourths of the Provincial Assembly should declare to Her Majesty's Government that this Province was not properly represented, and the bill passes through both Houses of Parliament, they were to remain in the same situation. It would be desirable, immediately the bill passed, to dissolve Parliament."

In these views the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, and his then advisers—the Hincks-Morin Ministry—concurred,[2] their intention being "that the then subsisting Parliament should be allowed to meet again (*i.e.* in 1854) for the purpose of legislating on this and other necessary matters preparatory to a dissolution, after which the opinion of the Legislature, as constituted under the Representation and Franchise Acts, might be taken on those important questions, the settlement of which was anxiously desired by the people of the Province."

2, The Canadian Redistribution Act of 1882.

In the session of 1882 of the Dominion Parliament, the representation of Ontario in the House of Commons was extensively readjusted. At the close of that session Sir John Macdonald's Government put into the Governor-General's Speech from the Throne, the following paragraphs :—

"I heartily congratulate you on the rapid and successful development of our manufacturing, agricultural, and other industries.

"I am, however, advised that their progress would have been still greater, were it not that capitalists hesitate to embark their means in undertakings which would be injured, if not destroyed, by a change in the trade and fiscal policy adopted in 1879.

"In order, therefore, to give the people, without further delay, an opportunity of expressing their deliberate opinion on this policy, *and at the same time to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons*, it is my intention to cause this Parliament to be dissolved at an early day."

The Parliament dissolved in 1882 had been elected in 1878, and had, therefore, another year to run before its legal term would expire by efflux of time.

2. PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

Sir John Macdonald has, since his return to power in 1878, deliberately and persistently sought to deprive Ontario of her territorial and legislative rights, and in this design he has only too often found ready apologists or backers in Mr. Meredith and his associates on the Opposition benches in the Legislative Assembly. The attempts to injure the Province may be arranged under the following cases, in all of which, except the second, the Dominion Government have actively intervened :—

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(1) Toronto *Globe*, April 2nd, 1853. (2) Hinck's Reminiscences, p. 295.

1. The Boundary Case.

The facts connected with this case are given in full elsewhere[1], and need not be recounted here.

2. The Insurance Case.

This has already been referred to[2] under the head of "Legislation." It is not necessary to do more here than quote the substance of the finding of the Privy Council[3] in assertion of the right of the Ontario Parliament to legislate for the protection of the public in the matter of fire insurance:—

"An Act of the Province of Ontario to secure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance, was held to be within the power of a Provincial Legislature over Property and Civil Rights. Such an Act, so far as relates to insurance on property within the Province, may bind all fire insurance companies, whether incorporated by Imperial, Dominion, Provincial, Colonial, or foreign authority." [2]

3. The Escheats Case.

The estate of the late Andrew Mercer having escheated to the Crown for want of heirs, the property, which had been largely expended by the Ontario Government for the erection of the "Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women," was claimed for the Dominion Government. The case was carried to the Privy Council, and that tribunal decided that escheated property should revert to the Province, under section 109 of the British North America Act[4].

4. The Rivers and Streams Case.

The principle involved in the suit between McLaren and Caldwell was the right of a riparian owner to obstruct the passage of timber down a "floatable" stream. McLaren asserted this right over parts of the Mississippi River, and Caldwell denied it. The Ontario Legislature, with a view to settling the dispute in the public interest and without prejudice to either party, passed the Rivers and Streams Act [5] of 1881. This was three times disallowed by the Dominion Government, and as often re-enacted by the Ontario Legislature. After the last enactment, in 1884, it was allowed to become law, the Privy Council having meantime decided that McLaren's claim could not be sustained.[6]

The disallowance of this statute, which was not claimed to be beyond the competence of the Ontario Legislature, was an unwarrantable exercise of a dangerous power for the benefit of a political favourite of the Dominion Government, and a complete violation of the conditions [7] laid down by Sir John Macdonald himself for the exercise of the power of disallowance. Equally uncalled for and injurious to the Province was the action of the Dominion Government in assuming McLaren's defense before the Privy Council, after the Provincial Court of Appeal had decided against him.

5. The Liquor License Case.

The right to control the traffic in alcoholic liquors by means of license laws was exercised by the various Provincial Legislatures without interference, from 1867 to 1883. In the latter year the Dominion Parliament, on the strength of an inference from the judgment[8] of the Privy Council affirming the validity of

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(1) Appendix B. (2) See above, p. 36. (3) Cartwright, Cases on the B.N.A., Act, vol I., p. 265.
(4) See English Law Reports: Appeal Cases, vol. 8, p. 767.
(5) 44 Vict., Chap. 11. See above, p. 30.
(6) See English Law Reports: Appeal Cases, vol. 9, p. 392.
(7) See Dominion Sessional Papers of 1869, No. 18.
(8) Russell vs. the Queen; see Cartwright's Cases on the B. N. A. Act, vol. II., p. 12.

the "Scott Act," passed the license law known as the "McCarthy Act." This had the effect of throwing the liquor traffic in the Provinces into utter confusion and greatly increasing the number of drinking places licensed to sell. The evil caused by this unprincipled invasion of Provincial jurisdiction was remedied by two judicial decisions, (1) the judgment of the Privy Council in Hodge vs. the Queen,[1] affirming the validity of the Crooks Act, and (2) the subsequent judgment of the Supreme Court [2] declaring the McCarthy Act unconstitutional and void.

The cost of defending Provincial rights against the uncalled for and malicious attacks of Sir John Macdonald has been great, amounting between 1882 and 1886 to no less than $29,827.

The series of constitutional decisions by the Privy Council in favour of the Province has been in a great degree a personal victory for Attorney-General Mowat, who in every case directed the plan of defence, and who conducted the Boundary case in person.

The entire cost of the Boundary dispute to the Province so far amounts to not less than $76,022. This sum will be greatly increased by the addition of the cost incurred in the suit with the St. Catharines Milling Company,[3] who claim timber in the disputed territory under a Dominion license, and are of course backed up in that claim by Sir John Macdonald's Government. It should be added that the counsel for the Dominion's clients, in all these attacks on Provincial rights, was Dalton McCarthy, M.P., who, though a Member of the House of Commons, is thus enabled to pocket large sums of public money voted by Parliament.

6. Delay and Unfairness in the Settlement of Accounts.

Though Confederation has now been in existence for nearly twenty years, the financial accounts between the Dominion, Ontario, and Quebec, growing out of the former union of the two latter, have never been settled. For many years the delay was due to the attitude of Quebec; but, since Quebec has become willing to secure a settlement, the Dominion Government have become singularly and suspiciously lax in their efforts. Year after year the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario has, in his financial statement, complained of delays he could not prevent; but not till recently was he called on to protest against a manifest and persistent effort to do the Province injustice. As a specimen of the way in which Sir John Macdonald's Government treat Ontario take the following account, recently given by the Provincial Treasurer, of the trumped-up claim of the Mississauga Indians on the Credit Reserve:

"When I met the Provincial Treasurer of Quebec in 1884 to discuss the accounts with the Dominion which had never been settled, we found ourselves confronted with old claims in behalf of certain Indian lands of the most preposterous character. First we had in the accounts submitted to us, a claim for $140,000 for arrears of annuities to Indians of Lakes Superior and Huron, dating away back to 1850, a claim never made by the Indians themselves until 1873, and yet in his generosity Sir John asks the Province to grant from 1850. Next, we find the Dominion Government negotiating with the Indians of Alnwick and Rice Lake for the surrender to the Dominion of 18,000 square miles of territory right in the heart of our Province, claimed never to have been surrendered by the Indians. Next a claim for $196,000 of arrears, and $175,000 capitalization annuities said to be due to the Chippewas of Lake Huron, who claimed to own some of the land surrendered by the Robinson treaties. But the most extraordinary claim of all is one on behalf of the Missisaugas of the Credit, for land sold 65 years ago, away back in 1820. (Applause.)

"This is a claim you will see occuring during the time of the old Province of Upper Canada, before the old Union of Upper and Lower Canada. That Province never recognized it. During

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(1) English Law Reports: Appeal Cases vol. 9, p. 117. (2) Cassell's Supreme Court Digest, p. 280.
(3) See Appendix B.

the whole term of that Union which followed the claim was never presented, and during the seventeen years of Confederation the claim was never heard of. (Cheers.) But after this 64 years of oblivion, when, and under what circumstances, do you think, the claim was presented? After years of negotiation a meeting of the Treasurers of Quebec and Ontario with the Finance Minister, was arranged for the 21st October, 1884. Ten days before that meeting we are presented with that claim for $16,800 for principal, and $51,800 for interest, which we were to deal with when me met; but what will surprise you most is that a few days before that meeting took place, on the recommendation of Sir John Macdonald, an Order in Council had been passed directing the auditor to transfer this sum to the credit of the Indians, and to charge this Province with the same, and that the Indians have been actually notified that the amount was at their credit. And the very day before the representatives of the Provinces met, viz., on 20th October, an order was passed to pay $6,000 of the money to the Indians on account, and this without any notice or communication with the Treasurer of the Province, whose money was thus appropriated, and in the face of an agreement entered into that no amounts were to be charged the Provinces without their concurrence. Thus a claim that had slept in the grave of oblivion for 64 years was suddenly disinterred, and so urgent was the necessity for the disposal of the skeleton that not even one day's delay could be permitted to ask the concurrence of the Provinces interested. (Cheers.)

"It is one of the most extraordinary incidents ever heard of in connection with public business. We were confounded with the effrontery of the claims, and the summary and arbitrary manner in which they had been disposed of, and could not conceive what Sir John's purpose was. But the succeeding session of 1885 disclosed the whole plot. The infamous Franchise Bill was introduced, and those Indians were given votes. The money of the Provinces—your money—to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, was to be used to buy the Indian vote, and but adding another to the many nefarious schemes by which Sir John has sought to corrupt and bribe the electorate. There is one other significant incident in connection with this last claim that I have omitted to mention. On the very day before we met at Ottawa, Sir John recommends that one Dr. Peter Jones be paid a commission of three per cent. on this $68,000 for his services in the resurrection of this ancient mummy. (Cheers.) So this Dr. Peter Jones gets a commission of $2,060 as his share of the plunder, with which he at once starts a Tory Indian paper to tell the Indians how good a friend Sir John is, and how mean is the Reform Government of Ontario to object to Sir John's liberality. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)"

In view of such treatment of the Province by the present Dominion Government, and of the complete subserviency of the present Ontario Opposition to Sir John Macdonald, it would be the height of folly for the people of Ontario to withdraw their confidence from Attorney-General Mowat and his able Ministerial colleagues. They have succeeded in checkmating all attempts in the past to plunder the Province and impair its legislative independence. They can be trusted to maintain for the future the same vigilant and able defence against encroachments of all kinds. Can as much be said of Mr. Meredith and his colleagues, who, in Opposition, have done what they could to thwart the Government and play into the hands of the assailants of Provincial rights?

IV. APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—The Bribery Case.

At the general elections of 1883 strenuous efforts were made to defeat the Mowat Government, and by means of a lavish and illegitimate expenditure of money the majority supporting it was considerably reduced. In the hope of completing the overthrow of the Administration an unsuccessful attempt was made early in the session of 1884 to induce some of the supporters of the Government to vote against it. The attempt was renewed towards the close of the session, and at length, with a view to the exposure and punishment of the parties offering bribes, three members of the Legislative Assembly—Robert McKim, W. D. Balfour, and Dr. Dowling—agreed to accept money offered to them as a corrupt inducement to vote want of confidence in the Government. The sum agreed upon was not actually paid to Dr. Dowling, owing to the arrest of John A. Wilkinson, the Conservative agent in the matter; but the sum of $1,000 was paid to Mr. McKim, and the sum of $800 to Mr. Balfour by the same Wilkinson. They placed the money in the hands of the Speaker, who, on the evening of the 17th of March, laid the matter before the Assembly, and on motion of Attorney-General Mowat it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. From the evidence taken before that Committee it appeared that, beside Wilkinson, the following persons were engaged in the conspiracy to defeat the Government by bribing members who had been elected to support it: Christopher W. Bunting, managing editor of the *Mail* newspaper; Edward Meek, a Toronto barrister; F. S. Kirkland, a Wisconsin lawyer, and an applicant for certain concessions respecting timber on mining lands; and Frederick Stimson, *alias* Lynch, who was said to be in the cattle ranching business in the North-West. A good deal of the negotiation with Mr. McKim was carried on by Messrs. Bunting and Meek in the *Mail* building. Wilkinson invited the members to whom offers of money were made to his room in the Walker House, where they met Stimson. The latter person, in company with John Shields, of Section B. notoriety, on the 15th of March, changed six $500 Dominion of Canada bills for thirty $100 bills of the Bank of British North America, and the money paid by Wilkinson to Messrs. McKim and Balfour was made up of bills of the latter description.

After taking a certain amount of evidence in the case, the Committee on Privileges and Elections recommended that, owing to the near approach of the end of the Session, steps should be taken to "secure, through a commission composed of Judges, a full and searching investigation" into the matters referred to the Committee. This recommendation was approved of by the Assembly, and subsequently Mr. Justice Proudfoot, of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Judge Scott, of the County Court of Peel, and Judge Senkler, of the County Court of Lincoln, were commissioned to investigate the bribery charges. Evidence was, in the course of the summer of 1884, taken at several sittings of this Commission, its proceedings being given at length in the Sessional

Papers of 1885.[1] Judge Scott declined to express any opinion as to the guilt of the five persons charged with the offence, but Mr. Justice Proudfoot and Judge Senkler agreed on a finding,[2] of which the following are the essential portions :

Every reasonable endeavour was made to serve notice on John A. Wilkinson and Frederick Stimson, but without effect, save as just mentioned with regard to John A. Wilkinson.[3] . . . . . Christopher W. Bunting was served on the first day of August with a subpœna to attend the adjourned meeting of the Commissioners on the first of September. . . . . Mr. Bunting was present at the meetings of the Commissioners in the month of September, and thence till the close of the proceedings, in compliance, as he stated, with the subpœna, which had been served upon him. Mr. Meek appeared in person on the 14th of July, and Mr. Kirkland was represented by Mr. Caswell, his counsel. . . . On the 4th of October, while Mr. McKim was being re-examined, Mr. Bunting was in Court and was informed that he could cross-examine him. This, after consultation with his counsel, he declined, on the 6th of October, to do, for reasons that appear in the report of the evidence.[4] . . . On the 2nd day of September, W. R. Meredith, Esq., preferred a charge against certain members of the Government in the following terms :

" That members of the Government, Messrs. Fraser, Pardee, Hardy, and Mr. Mowat, knowing that attempts were being made to corrupt members of the House, induced members of the House to approach the persons who are said to have been engaged in this work, for the purpose of inducing them to make corrupt offers, and to endeavour to entrap others not engaged in the matter into the same criminal acts."

The sittings (of the Commission) were public and open, and accommodation was provided for reporters of the public press. . . . . The Commissioners, pursuant to the direction of the Commission, transmit herewith the evidence taken by them, and make the following report :

An endeavour was made by Mr. Meek to impeach the credibility of two of the witnesses—Robert McKim and John Cascaden—and many witnesses were examined against them and for them. The Commissioners consider that the credibility of Messrs. McKim and Cascaden was not successfully attacked.

The Commissioners also have to report that telegraphic messages to Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Bunting were destroyed in April last, a week or two after the proceedings in the Police Court, by Mr. Dwight, the General Manager of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company.

The Commissioners find that during the debate on the Address at the last session of the House of Assembly, a debate that lasted from the opening of the House on the 23rd of January till the 6th of February, an endeavour was made by John A. Wilkinson, Edward Meek, and Christopher W. Bunting, acting in concert, to form a coalition government, and for that purpose, to induce members of the House, supporters of the Government, to vote against them on the Address.

In pursuance of this scheme negotiations were entered into by Wilkinson, Meek, and Bunting with Robert McKim, and by Meek with John Cascaden, and offers were made to them of money and of offices in the North-West Territory to induce them to vote against the Government.

The Commissioners only mention those to whom corrupt offers were made. Other members were addressed, and attempts made to induce them to vote against the Government, by argument. F. S. Kirkland was also endeavouring at this time to influence the votes of members for his own purpose, but not apparently in conjunction with the others.

After the vote on the Address had sustained the Government, these efforts ceased until towards the end of the session, when they were renewed, not only as to Mr. McKim, but also as to Messrs. Dowling, Balfour, and Lyon.

These renewed attempts were made by Kirkland in conjunction with Wilkinson, Meek, and Bunting, and by a person who passed by the name of Lynch, but whose true name was Stimson.

Kirkland made advances to Balfour, representing that Wilkinson and Bunting were desirous of knowing what he would take and vote against the Government. Wilkinson offered Balfour anything he might state in the way of a shrievalty or registrarship in the North-West, or advertising for his paper from the Departments, and represented Bunting as working with him in the matter. Wilkinson said he could pay him $1,000 or $1,200 down as a guarantee of the office, and after the vote he would give, say $1,000; that Balfour would get any office he would decide upon. Kirkland also offered Balfour to pay him $1,000 or $1,200 to speak against the Government, and on the 17th March Wilkinson gave Balfour $800, and promised to give him $700 after the vote was taken on a resolution expected to be moved by the Opposition.

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(1) Sessional Paper, No. 9, Part III., Vol. XVII.
(2) The date of the Report is January 10, 1885.
(3) On the 17th of July he was served with the notice at Winnipeg.
(4) Namely, that he had not been served with a notice in time to be present at the earlier sessions of the Commissioners, and that he had not been furnished with a copy of the evidence taken at those sessions. (Report, p. 149.)

Negotiations had also been renewed with McKim, and $1,000 were given to him on the 16th March by Wilkinson, after Stimson, *alias* Lynch, had, on the previous day, endeavoured to get McKim to bet on Dowling's vote.

Negotiations were also entered into with Lyon for the purpose of securing his vote. McKim, at Wilkinson's request, first spoke to him on the subject of his vote, and arranged a meeting between him and Wilkinson and Meek. Lyon's election had been protested. At a meeting with Wilkinson and Meek, when McKim was also present, Lyon was asked if he would vote against the Government on a resolution in regard to their timber policy if brought up as a vote of want of confidence, and Meek said if Lyon would carry that out he would withdraw the petition. Lyon wanted some security for the withdrawal of the petition, and Meek said he would give Bunting; and Lyon was told by McKim, in the presence of Wilkinson and Meek, that Bunting had agreed to see that the protest was withdrawn.

Lyon and McKim both signed what was termed a round robin, pledging themselves to vote against the Government.

Corrupt offers were made also to Dowling by Wilkinson, who wanted him to vote against the Government and resign his seat; the petition against his election would be withdrawn and the expenses he had been put to would be recouped, and for voting against the Government he was to get $2,000, and after he resigned his seat $2,000 or $3,000, if he did not interfere against the candidate who should run. Wilkinson wanted him to see Bunting to arrange to have the protest withdrawn. Dowling saw Bunting, who said if he would assist in the formation of a coalition and vote against the Government and resign his seat, they would recoup him his election expenses, and they could afford to give him $2,000 or $3,000. Wilkinson took Dowling to Stimson, *alias* Lynch, who wanted to bet $2,000 that he would not vote against the Mowat Administration. And on the 15th March Wilkinson and Kirkland in company endeavoured to induce Dowling to vote against the Government.

All the persons to whom offers of money and situations were made, communicated them to some members of the Government, and had no intention of accepting for themselves any of the things so offered. And McKim and Balfour immediately upon the receipt of the money given to them deposited it with the Speaker of the House.

In regard to the charge made by Mr. Meredith against Messrs. Fraser, Pardee, Hardy and Mowat, the Commissioners are of opinion that the evidence wholly fails to establish it. All the witnesses who speak on the subject, with one exception, show that the advice of these members of the Government to the persons to whom offers were made, was to be passive, to see how far the persons making the offers would go. That is the evidence of these members of the Government themselves; it is the evidence also of the persons to whom they gave the advice. The only conflicting evidence is that of the witness Vicars, who says he heard Hardy say to Fraser, "If our little scheme with Balfour works, we will fix them." This was distinctly denied both by Hardy and Fraser. The Commissioners think that Vicars was either under a mistake as to the persons who were speaking together or that he was telling an untruth. They were not favourably impressed with the manner in which Vicars gave his evidence, and do not credit his testimony.

The Commissioners further find that the persons so advised acted upon the advice. They made no advances to those who were endeavouring to corrupt them. The advances were made to them and they suffered them to be made, with a view of procuring evidence sufficient to prove the offence of a conspiracy to bribe them.

The evidence does not show that the money given to McKim and Balfour came from any other source than Wilkinson or Stimson.

Nor does there appear to be any reason for supposing that any of the Conservative members of the House of Assembly attempted to use improper means to induce the members on the other side of the House to change their votes.

The Commissioners have arrived at the foregoing conclusions after a careful consideration of the evidence, and having had the advantage of hearing able arguments by the counsel who appeared before them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. PROUDFOOT,
Chairman.

E. J. SENKLER,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—The Boundary Case.

During the past six years the Dominion Government has been engaged in a persistent attempt to deprive Ontario of her title to a large expanse of territory in the northern and western parts of the Province, and also of her title to the land, the timber, and the minerals comprised within the disputed area. The controversy as to the location of the northerly and westerly boundaries of this Province is an old one, but it was settled by arbitration in 1878, and had the decision of the arbitrators been acted upon by the Dominion Government, all the subsequent trouble, irritation, and expense would have been saved. The following summary of the case will show the nature of Ontario's claim, the steps taken by the Mowat Government to make it good, the obstacles thrown in their way by the Macdonald Government at Ottawa, and the attitude of the Conservative Opposition in the Ontario Legislature towards the question:

1. The southerly and westerly boundaries of the old Province of Quebec were defined by the Act of 1774 to be the Ohio river, westward to the banks of the Mississippi river, "and northward to the southern boundary of the territory granted to the merchant adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay." The Act of 1791 divided that Province into Upper and Lower Canada by a line drawn due north from Lake Temiscaming to Hudson's Bay, and Upper Canada was declared to include all that part of Canada lying "to the westward and southward of said line." (*Imperial Acts, 1774 and 1791*).

2. By the Confederation Act the Province of Ontario is declared to be the part of Canada which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada (*B. N. A. Act, 1867, section 6*); and the admission of the North-West Territory into the Union was made subject to the foregoing provision (*section 146*).

3. For a number of years prior to the acquisition of the North-West Territory, successive Governments of Canada claimed that Upper Canada extended as far west, *at least*, as a line drawn due north from the head waters of the Mississippi.

4. A minute of the Canadian Government, dated 17th January, 1857, approved by the Governor-General, asserted the general feeling in this country to be, that "the western boundary of Canada extends to the Pacific ocean," (*Ontario Boundary Papers, 1882, p. 2*).

5. In the memorandum of Hon. Joseph Cauchon, Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1857, it was contended that under the Hudson's Bay Company's charter it was difficult to arrive at the result that the Company had any territorial rights at all in the North-West (*O. B. P., p. 20*); that the westerly boundary of Canada was either the White Earth River, several hundred miles west of the Lake of the Woods, or the summit of the Rocky Mountains; and that the northerly boundary was either no particular limit, or the shore of Hudson's Bay (*p. 24*).

6. In 1857 Chief Justice Draper was appointed by the Canadian Government a special agent to represent Canadian rights and interests before a Committee of the British House of Commons on the subject of the Hudson's Bay territory (*O. B. P., pp. 4 and 5*). Judge Draper advised a reference of the question to the Imperial Privy Council for decision, and he confidently hoped that such decision would give to Canada "a clear right west to the line of the Mississippi" (*p. 47*); but for the purpose of such reference "the consent of both parties would be indispensable" (*p 57*).

7. In 1864 a report of the Executive Council recommended "that the claim of Canada be asserted to all that portion of Central British America which can be shown to have been in the possession of the French at the period of the cession, in 1763" (*O. B. P., p. 101*); and in a second report on the same subject it was intimated that "the districts on the Red River and the Saskatchewan are among those likely to be desired for early occupation" (*p. 103*). In 1866 a similar report was approved by the Governor-General, asserting that Canada had always disputed the title of the Company to the fertile belt, a tract of land described as "stretching along the northern frontier of the United States to the base of the Rocky Mountains" (*p. 118*).

8. In 1867 a joint address of the House of Commons and Senate of Canada was presented to the Queen, praying that Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory might be admitted into the Union under provision of section 146 of the B. N. A. Act (*O. B. P., p. 128*).

9. In 1868 two members of the Government, Sir George Cartier and Hon. William Macdougall, were sent as delegates to England to arrange terms for the acquisition by Canada of

Rupert's Land (*O. B. P., p. 142*). In a joint address to the Under-Secretary, and in replying to an assertion of the Deputy-Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, that the country between Lake of the Woods and Red River was "the freehold territory of the Company," the delegates declared that "Whatever doubt may exist as to the utmost extent of old or French Canada, no impartial investigator of the evidence in the case can doubt that it extended to and included the country between Lake of the Woods and Red River" (*pp. 150-1*).

10. Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory were admitted into the Dominion by an Imperial Order-in-Council approved 23rd June, 1870 (*O. B. P., p. 200*).

11. In 1871 an Act of the Imperial Parliament was passed giving to the Parliament of Canada authority from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province, to increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of such Province (*O. B. P., p. 205*); and in the same year a joint Commission was appointed by the Governments of Ontario and the Dominion to determine the boundary line between the Province and the North-West Territories (*pp. 206-9*).

12. In October, 1871, a report was prepared by the Dominion Surveyor-General, at the request of Sir John Macdonald, in which it was contended that the westerly boundary of Ontario was a line drawn due north from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and the northerly boundary the water-shed between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay (*O. B. P., p. 211*). The Dominion Commissioner was instructed to trace and survey the boundaries according to the terms of this report (*p. 218*) The Ontario Government refused its consent to laying down the boundary as so defined, and its Commissioner was instructed to take no further action (*pp. 226-7*).

13. In May, 1872, Sir John Macdonald proposed to refer the dispute to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (*O. B. P., p. 231*); the Ontario Government made the counter suggestion of a reference to a Commission sitting on this side of the Atlantic (*p. 233*), but this the Dominion Government refused to accept (*p. 238; see also p. 437*).

14. In 1874 both Governments concurred in referring the dispute to three arbitrators—one to be named by each Government and these two to agree upon a third, not being a resident of Canada. Orders-in-Council were passed by the respective Governments in which referees were named for the purpose, whose decision (or that of a majority of them) on the boundaries should be final and conclusive, and a pledge was given by both Governments to obtain such legislation as might be necessary for giving binding effect to the decision (*O. B. P., pp. 246-7-8*). Similar Orders-in-Council were passed in 1878, when new arbitrators were named (*p. 266*). Information with respect to the progress of arrangements was from time to time communicated to Parliament and the Legislature (*p. 442*).

15. The arbitrators met at Ottawa in August, 1878, and after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides they made a unanimous award (*O. P. B., pp. 304-370*). Their decision, as stated by Sir Francis Hincks, was arrived at "after a careful study by each arbitrator of the evidence in the case, and without previous consultation or communication of any kind with one another" (*p. 429*). "The only questions of doubt were decided in favour of the Dominion" (*p. 431*). "I believe," Chief Justice Harrison wrote, "there never was an award made in a matter of such importance that is so little open to honest criticism" (*p. 424*).

16. The Legislature of Ontario in the session of 1879 passed an Act giving its assent to the award (*O. B. P., p. 372*), and various despatches were sent to the Dominion Government during 1879, 1880 and 1881, urging a settlement of the question, but without eliciting any further reply than an acknowledgement and a promise of consideration (*pp. 371, 373, 377, 403 and 461*).

17. In the session of 1880 the Legislature passed a series of resolutions with respect to the award, expressing regret that "the rights of the Province as determined and declared by the award of the arbitrators" should not be firmly maintained. Every member of the Opposition voted for those resolutions (*O. B. P., pp. 386-7*). Another series of resolutions was passed in the session of 1881, affirming that "it is the duty of the Government of Ontario to assert and maintain the just claims and rights of the Province of Ontario as determined by the award of the arbitrators." Every member of the Opposition but *one* voted for those resolutions (*p. 406*); but in the session of 1882 they voted in a body against a similar set (*pp. 485-9*).

18. In 1880 a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to enquire into matters connected with the boundaries of Ontario, and after hearing a mass of *ex parte* statements, not under oath, this Committee expressed the opinion that the award did not describe the true boundaries of the Province (*O. B. P., p. 447*). In the session of 1881 an Act was passed extending the boundaries of Manitoba eastward, and making that Province a party to the dispute, in spite of protests by the Ontario Government (*pp. 408-13*). In January, 1882, the Dominion Government addressed its first despatch to the Ontario Government on the matter in dispute, and formally repudiated the award (*p. 468*). In the session of the same year a resolution was passed by the House of Commons proposing to refer the subject to the Supreme Court or to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (*p. 490*).

19. During the year 1883 the Manitoba Government made an attempt to seize and hold the disputed territory as far east as Thunder Bay. When this attempt was resisted at Rat Portage by the officials of the Ontario Government, the Winnipeg Field Battery, with the consent, if not at the instigation of the Dominion Government, was sent to enforce the Manitoba Government's pretensions. The tact and firmness of the Government of Ontario and of their officers prevented on the one hand an outbreak of violence, and on the other even a temporary abandonment of the rights of the Province.

20. In December of the same year, at a conference between the representatives of the Ontario and Manitoba Governments an agreement was arrived at, providing for a reference of the boundary question to the Imperial Privy Council, and for the peaceable administration of the disputed territory pending the decision of the case. (*Ont. Sess. Papers of 1884, No. 3*). The Privy Council, early in 1884, decided the dispute in favour of Ontario, defining a boundary between Lake of the Woods and the Albany River substantially identical with that laid down by the arbitrators in 1878.

21. Notwithstanding repeated efforts on the part of the Ontario Government to induce the Dominion Government to agree to a definition of the whole northern boundary, nothing has yet been done to complete the unfinished description. Had the Dominion Government become a party to the reference of the dispute to the Privy Council the matter would have been settled long ago. It is now kept open for the obvious purpose of basing on it other attacks on the Province of Ontario.

22. Sir John Macdonald, in a speech delivered soon after the Privy Council award was made, publicly declared that, though the boundary question had been settled in favour of Ontario this Province did not own the land, or the timber, or the minerals of the disputed territory. The implied threat couched in this declaration he has since sought to make good, by assisting the St. Catherine's Milling Company to contest in the Courts the right of the Ontario Government to collect dues on timber cut in the disputed territory. The case was first tried by Chancellor Boyd, and was by him decided in favour of the Province. The Milling Company carried it to the Ontario Court of Appeal, which unanimously sustained Chancellor Boyd's judgment, and affirmed that "lands ungranted upon which Indians have been accustomed to roam and live in their primitive state form part of the public lands, and are under the British North America Act now held in the same manner by that Province in which such lands are situate as before the confederation of the several Provinces."

23. Not content with this decision Sir. John Macdonald has aided the St. Catherine's Milling Company in carrying the case on appeal to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, Dalton McCarthy, M.P. for North Simcoe, being retained at the expense of the Dominion Government as counsel for the Company against the Province. It is not unlikely that the matter may have to be carried to Privy Council at enormous expense to both the Province and the Dominion, in order to gratify Sir John Macdonald's desire to punish Ontario for preferring a Liberal to a Conservative Administration. If there were no other reason for retaining the Mowat Government in power than the necessity for continuing the struggle for Provincial rights assailed in this way, it would be an act of folly on the part of the people to replace them by subservient tools of the present Government of the Dominion.

24. The expense incurred by the Province in defending its rights in the disputed territory has been very great. Between 1871 and 1876 it amounted to about $57,400 to which must be added extra expenditure on the administration of justice between 1882 and 1884 to the amount of over $18,600, making a total of about

$76,000.

This of course does not include the costs in the St Catherines Milling Company case which will be very heavy.

25. The Dominion Government have from 1878 down regarded the disputed territory as a means of rewarding jobbers and partisans. The following is a list of some of the principal Tory M.P.'s, M.P.P.'s, wirepullers, manipulators and managers among whom the timber limits of the disputed territory were largely parcelled out by the Dominion Government after the award of the Privy Council declaring the territory to belong to Ontario, with the dates of the Order-in-Council granting the limits, the number on the plan and the quantities granted :—

No. on Plan	Square Miles.	Date of Order-in-Council authorizing license.	Names of Grantee as per Order-in-Council.	Remarks.
486..	50	21 May, 1884...	G. W. Monk	Tory Member of Local Legislature for Carleton.
293..	50	29 Aug., 1883...	N. Robillard.....	Tory Member of Local Legislature for Russell.
440..	50	30 April, 1884...	Wm. Broder, Morrisburg.....	Brother of A Broder, M. P. P. for Dundas.
334..	50	19 Dec., 1883...	H. Montplaisir.....	Tory M.P.P., Quebec.
332..	50	21 Dec., 1883...	John Bain.....	Lawyer, Tory Candidate for East York, 1883.
333..	50	21 Dec., 1883...	N. F. Patterson, Port Perry.....	Late Tory Candidate for North Ontario.
331..	50	21 Dec., 1883...	Bain & Patterson.....	Same parties as above, united.
514..	33	9 Oct., 1884...	W. H. Plummer, Sault Ste. Marie	Tory Candidate in Muskoka campaign of 1883.
345..	50	6 Dec., 1883...	T. G. Blackstock, Toronto.....	Lawyer, brother of G. T. Blackstock, Tory Candidate in Lennox.
280..	50	11 Aug., 1883...	C. C. Small, Toronto.....	Brother of John Small, M.P. for Toronto
283..	50	11 Aug., 1883...	Frank Arnoldi, Toronto.....	Lawyer, brother-in-law of Tanquier, Tory Candidate in celebrated Muskoka campaign of 1883.
276..	50	11 Aug., 1883...	J. S. Aikins.....	Son of Governor Aikins of Manitoba.
277..	50	11 Aug., 1883...	David Blain, Toronto.....	Reform bolter, and now Tory wire-puller.
349..	50	6 Dec., 1883...	David Tisdale, Simcoe.....	Ex-Tory Candidate North Norfolk and of coon-skin notoriety in South Norfolk.
273..	50	11 Aug., 1883...	Henry O'Brien, Toronto..	Brother of O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka.
287..	50	11 Aug., 1883...	L. R. O'Brien, Toronto.....	Do. do. do.
337..	50	21 Dec., 1883...	John Shields, Toronto.....	Government Contractor, Jobber, and of celebrated frozen whiskey fame.
316..	50	29 Nov., 1883...	J. J. Macdonald, Rat Portage....	Partner of John Shields.
328..	50	29 Nov., 1883...	Wm. Shields, Toronto	Brother of John Shields.
274.	50	11 Aug., 1883. .	John Ginty, Toronto.....	Late partner of John Shields.
282..	50	11 Aug., 1883...	H. Quetton St. George, Toronto..	Liquor Dealer.
342..	50	29 Nov., 1883...	H. H. Bailey, Quebec.....	Nephew of Hon. J. H. Pope.
303..	36½	1 Nov., 1883...	F. T. Bulmer, Rat Portage.....	Partner of Bailey.
505..	4½	9 Oct., 1884...	F. T. Bulmer, Rat Portage.....	Do. do.
363..	50	5 Feb., 1883...	H. Bulmer, Jr., Montreal.....	
314..	50	1 Dec., 1883...	James McKnight, Ottawa.....	Formerly Tory Candidate North Norfolk.
329..	50	1 Dec., 1883...	Aaron Squires.....	One of the Muskoka gang in election of 1883.
317..	50	29 Nov., 1883...	R. T. Sutton, Hamilton.....	Tory Candidate and wire-puller.
347..	50	6 Dec., 1883...	John H. Beatty, Toronto.....	Tory hanger-on.
373..	33	18 Feb., 1884...	Thos. Marks, Port Arthur.....	Chief Tory manipulator at Port Arthur.
472..	50	15 May, 1884...	H. M. Staunton, Rat Portage....	The man who stole the telegram of the Provincial Government at Rat Portage and Bracebridge in 1883, and brother-in-law of Roddy Pringle.
471.	50	15 May, 1884...	Joseph Foster, Rat Portage.....	Assistant Post-master who aided in the telegram business,

and eighty others, including such prominent Tories as: Smith and Muir, Hamilton, St. Catharines Lumber Co., James Isbister, H. J. Scott, T. W. Currier, W. B. Scarth, Hiram Robinson, A. J. Jackson, James Murray, St. Catharines, A. J. Parsons, Rat Portage, McCaul and McDougall, McArthur and Boyle, Winnipeg, Bankers, etc. There are not half-a-dozen Reformers among the whole lot. All of these gentlemen, unless where otherwise indicated, received fifty square miles, or 32,000 acres each, at the nominal sum of five dollars per square mile, or little more than three-quarters of a cent per acre.

APPENDIX C.—Railway Aid.

Railway.	Amount of Municipal Bonuses.	Municipal Loan Fund Repayment.	Net amount of aid by County.	Direct aid by Province paid and maturing.
Buffalo and Lake Huron	$1,278,000	$322,000	$956,000	.....
Bytown and Prescott	324,000	108,000	216,000	.....
Berlin and Preston	220,000	88,000	132,000	.....
Brockville and Ottawa (C.P.R.)	1,354,000	173,000	1,181,000	.....
Canada Atlantic	130,000	.....	130,000	$454,887
Canada Central (C.P.R.)	117,500	.....	117,500	125,957
Canada Southern	322,500	.....	322,500	244,559
Credit Valley (C.P.R.)	1,085,000	.....	1,085,000	815,602
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	613,500	64,000	549,500	18,740
Erie and Niagara	306,000	61,000	245,000	.....
Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie	929,000	.....	929,000	229,886
Galt and Doon	25,000	6,000	19,000	.....
Galt and Guelph	180,000	31,000	149,000	.....
Grand Junction	208,000	.....	208,000	278,067
Hamilton and North-Western	775,596	.....	775,596	727,697
Kingston and Pembroke	488,000	.....	488,000	590,333
London, Huron and Bruce	311,500	.....	311,500	268,839
London and Port Stanley	569,400	49,000	520,400	.....
Lake Simcoe Junction	100,000	.....	100,000	53,000
Midland	144,870	22,000	122,870	215,511
Northern	631,980	.....	631,980	155,148
Prince Edward County	93,500	.....	93,500	155,520
Peterborough and Port Hope	1,100,000	158,000	942,000	.....
Toronto, Grey and Bruce (C.P.R.)	988,000	72,000	916,000	461,364
Toronto and Nipissing	386,500	41,999	344,501	105,212
Victoria	186,000	.....	186,000	537,317
Wellington, Grey and Bruce	682,000	47,998	634,002	241,276
Welland	190,000	93,000	97,000	.....
Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	222,000	.....	222,000	129,790
Hamilton and Lake Erie	.....	.....	.....	66,960
Prince Arthur's Landing	.....	.....	.....	75,747
North Grey	.....	.....	.....	41,040
Port Dover and Lake Huron	.....	.....	.....	126,000
North Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	144,241
Brantford, North and South Brantford	.....	.....	.....	129,353
Belleville and North Hastings	.....	.....	.....	114,206
Erie and Huron	.....	.....	.....	123,834
Total	$13,961,846	$1,336,997	$12,624,849	$6,630,086

Total Provincial and Municipal Aid..... $20,591,952.

APPENDIX D.—

A STATEMENT showing the Grants paid in each year to

COUNTIES.	GRANTS TO PUBLIC,						
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brant	5,173	5,876	6,398	7,065	7,020	8,086	5,839
Bruce	5,819	6,742	7,593	8,837	8,981	8,933	8,708
Carleton	4,900	4,789	4,580	5,095	5,400	5,034	4,801
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundas	3,855	3,937	4,338	4,279	4,041	3,712	3,777
Durham	6,743	7,147	7,152	7,537	7,649	7,914	8,118
Elgin	5,090	5,716	5,663	6,719	6,643	6,855	6,838
Essex	3,993	4,655	5,381	6,504	5,833	5,761	5,635
Frontenac	3,653	4,462	4,203	4,504	4,953	5,655	5,345
Glengarry	2,914	3,372	3,708	3,763	3,769	3,424	4,070
Grenville	3,626	3,640	4,343	4,353	4,253	4,222	4,393
Grey	7,715	8,944	9,599	10,208	10,311	10,018	9,863
Haldimand	4,143	4,508	4,795	4,858	5,078	5,535	4,734
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,855	1,775	2,270
Halton	3,293	3,634	3,984	3,779	3,745	3,853	3,923
Hastings	6,723	8,481	9,425	9,884	8,801	10,061	10,188
Huron	8,954	9,395	10,396	10,953	11,057	11,434	11,736
Kent	4,738	5,666	6,194	6,362	6,447	6,451	6,404
Lambton	4,282	5,288	5,691	6,450	6,605	6,528	6,311
Lanark	6,012	6,337	7,435	7,798	8,307	8,609	7,782
Leeds	5,974	6,288	6,840	7,294	7,337	7,625	6,919
Lennox and Addington	5,667	6,566	5,833	6,377	6,127	5,849	5,960
Lincoln	6,159	8,540	8,800	9,227	9,182	6,305	5,293
Middlesex	8,246	9,133	10,387	11,011	11,234	11,470	11,894
Norfolk	5,285	5,458	5,904	6,268	6,096	6,140	6,346
Northumberland	7,920	8,786	8,747	8,937	9,679	9,768	8,936
Ontario	10,554	8,092	9,964	10,703	10,545	10,670	11,030
Oxford	6,151	8,069	8,166	8,672	8,472	8,218	8,356
Peel	4,404	4,677	4,545	4,777	4,875	5,032	4,649
Perth	6,571	7,515	8,660	9,878	9,635	10,181	10,220
Peterboro'	7,564	6,786	8,388	8,159	8,490	6,819	7,045
Prince Edward	3,086	3,615	3,553	4,110	3,892	3,604	3,570
Prescott	2,676	2,880	3,150	3,574	3,623	3,500	3,608
Russell	1,213	1,318	1,578	1,682	1,682	1,312	1,422
Renfrew	4,689	5,757	5,637	5,674	5,989	6,983	6,572
Simcoe	9,137	9,698	11,233	12,962	12,233	14,239	14,148
Stormont	2,677	2,890	3,009	3,368	3,235	3,455	3,399
Victoria	5,632	6,410	7,154	7,988	7,905	6,456	8,635
Waterloo	7,030	8,852	9,320	10,643	9,724	9,109	8,768
Welland	5,230	5,318	4,978	5,214	5,222	5,124	5,651
Wellington	9,164	9,794	10,236	11,095	11,046	11,291	11,940
Wentworth	5,106	5,347	5,739	6,194	6,068	5,964	6,150
York	9,614	8,455	9,762	10,430	10,569	10,941	11,386
Districts	270	1,023	1,250	1,263	1,954	2,756	3,275
Total	231,645	253,856	273,711	294,448	295,562	296,671	295,907
CITIES.							
Belleville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,666
Guelph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	3,937	6,622	6,737	7,142	9,202	9,240	7,461
Kingston	2,672	3,623	3,351	3,866	3,434	3,640	3,452
London	2,382	4,372	4,574	4,100	3,733	3,584	3,472
Ottawa	2,628	3,707	5,712	3,591	5,050	5,495	5,316
St. Catharines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,139	3,598
St. Thomas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	8,470	10,146	10,385	10,676	11,688	12,052	11,265
Total	20,089	28,470	30,759	29,375	33,107	38,150	38,230
GRAND TOTAL	251,734	282,326	304,470	323,823	328,669	334,821	334,137

(1) Towns and Villages are included in their respective Counties; Cities are given separately at the

SCHOOL GRANTS.

Public, Separate and High Schools, from 1871 to 1885.[1]

SEPARATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	TOTAL. 1872 to 1885
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
3,805	3,327	3,440	3,326	3,229	3,203	3,202	3,136	66,952
8,895	9,443	10,188	9,500	9,839	9,427	9,749	9,492	126,327
4,912	4,649	4,754	4,406	4,732	4,448	4,342	4,467	66,409
.....	.....	.....	2,742	3,797	4,100	4,043	4,393	19,075
4,070	3,746	3,656	3,491	3,815	3,652	3,681	3,538	53,727
8,125	7,182	6,672	7,106	6,991	7,214	7,031	6,961	102,799
7,160	7,620	8,274	6,718	5,515	5,191	5,234	5,034	89,180
5,747	6,183	6,921	6,329	6,627	6,667	7,253	7,034	86,530
5,570	4,922	3,987	4,086	3,926	3,833	3,873	3,882	63,201
4,033	3,548	3,898	3,720	3,797	3,720	3,725	3,677	52,224
4,508	4,118	4,035	4,129	3,950	4,028	4,034	3,886	57,892
10,103	10,152	10,313	10,502	10,365	10,180	10,286	9,885	140,729
5,327	4,989	5,143	5,220	5,422	4,956	4,623	4,481	69,669
1,567	3,101	1,587	2,245	2,378	2,176	1,552	2,097	22,603
3,984	3,637	3,695	3,633	3,744	3,666	3,886	3,312	52,475
8,288	7,432	6,572	7,186	6,906	6,787	6,803	6,540	113,354
11,941	11,664	12,407	11,926	12,234	12,535	12,414	11,866	161,958
6,766	6,981	7,304	7,204	7,650	7,915	8,566	8,415	98,325
6,478	6,797	7,300	7,371	7,506	7,734	7,748	7,783	95,590
8,308	7,777	7,977	7,860	8,043	7,861	8,187	7,961	110,242
7,363	7,093	7,481	6,990	7,031	7,014	6,875	6,745	98,895
5,617	5,253	5,015	4,778	4,896	4,929	5,165	4,982	77,347
5,579	5,803	6,010	5,334	5,240	4,843	4,930	4,947	90,033
11,926	10,811	11,293	11,495	11,407	11,674	11,769	11,475	156,979
6,603	6,289	6,538	6,145	6,307	6,234	6,205	5,769	86,302
8,693	8,752	8,515	8,696	8,682	8,713	8,144	7,936	122,984
11,074	10,161	10,159	10,544	10,936	11,112	10,800	11,028	146,818
8,826	7,725	8,016	7,849	8,098	7,903	7,882	7,938	114,190
5,084	4,760	4,777	4,618	4,571	4,673	4,990	4,737	66,765
10,548	10,686	12,159	11,700	11,881	10,994	11,273	10,837	146,167
6,637	6,598	6,830	6,591	6,391	6,364	6,384	6,363	97,845
3,709	3,365	3,588	3,380	3,414	3,293	3,472	3,384	49,949
3.762	3,659	4,056	3,688	3,978	5,684	5,618	5,528	72,970
1.282	1,456	1,925	1,483	1,522				
7,194	8,162	8,689	8,233	8,128	8,971	9,051	8,705	103,745
16,109	14,745	16,694	15,479	14,536	14,525	14,290	14,031	194,922
3,634	3,285	3,684	3,535	3,659	3,579	3,593	3,548	47,873
7,764	7,662	9,836	9,002	9,297	6,961	9,012	10,852	114,934
8,739	8,250	7,979	7,722	8,171	8,438	8,550	8,574	122,839
5,318	5,461	5,871	5,798	5,671	6,021	5,876	5,556	77,079
12,636	10,958	11,126	10,440	10,241	10,028	9,122	9,158	149,111
6,376	5,321	5,146	5,506	5,392	5,324	5,206	4,910	78,643
11,602	10,805	11,038	10,888	11,372	10,348	10,098	9,560	147,254
4,223	3,628	6,371	5,752	9,293	13,556	12,583	12,816	79,743
299,885	287,950	300,919	294,346	300,580	300,474	301,120	297,219	4,092,648
2,055	1,969	1,888	2,273	1,987	2,037	2,372	2,234	16,815
3,600	4,014	3,602	3,636	3,723	3,644	3,373	3,493	32,751
.....	2,118	2,272	2,304	2,202	2,298	2,451	2,348	15,993
7,041	7,255	7,954	7,648	7,813	7,486	7,483	7,613	106,697
3,189	3,669	3,741	3,559	3,580	3,588	3,642	3,790	50,124
3,662	3,707	4,744	4,705	4,846	4,778	4,836	5,796	60,909
4,843	5,158	4,982	4,921	4,982	5,491	5,812	6,002	71,062
3,474	3,721	3,655	4,314	4,207	3,708	3,279	3,070	37,165
.....	.....	.....	2,925	3,295	3,240	3,389	3,365	16,214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,126	3,126
10,766	12,249	12,598	12,858	12,822	13,713	14,535	16,065	171,818
38,630	43,860	45,436	49,143	49,457	49,983	51,172	56,902	582,674
338,515	331,810	346,355	343,489	350,037	350,457	352,292	354,121	4,675,322

end of the list.

APPENDIX E.—Charitable Institutions and Religious Denominations.

It has frequently been alleged, both in and out of Parliament, that charitable institutions under the control of the Roman Catholic Church receive more than their fair share of the amount expended under the authority of the "Charities Act." No charge could be more unfounded. The utmost precaution is taken[1] that each institution shall be paid exactly in proportion to the work it does, without reference to denominational considerations. Each institution admits Protestants and Catholics on equal terms, and there are few, if any, that have not inmates of each persuasion. The following table shows at a glance how the two classes of institutions compared with each other in 1885 in the matter of work done and money earned:

PROTESTANT OR NON-CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Days' stay.		Grants.	Prot.	R. C.
67,172	General Hospital, Toronto	$18,820 88	1,656	561
27,778	City Hospital, Hamilton	7,458 97	456	193
15,881	General Hospital, Kingston	4,071 21	416	126
17,357	General Hospital, Ottawa	4,164 05	321	36
17,356	General Hospital, London	4,535 81	349	115
7,340	General Hospital, St. Catharines	1,894 10	130	65
6,406	General Hospital, Guelph	1,791 48	147	21
28,398	House of Industry, Toronto	1,987 86	105	40
21,000	Home for Incurables, Toronto	3,150 00	74	7
1,976	Aged Women's Home, Toronto	138 32	10	
7,912	Aged Women's Home, Hamilton	553 84	24	
14,741	House of Industry, Kingston	1,031 87	95	49
2,683	Home for Aged, etc., London	187 81	11	
594	Protestant Home, St. Catharines	41 58	2	
4,228	The Home, St. Thomas	261 81	45	7
4,512	Home for Friendless, Chatham	315 84	27	6
4,548	Widows' Home, Brantford	318 36	14	1
4,055	Home for Friendless, Belleville	283 85	14	7
45,149	Orphans' Home, Toronto	902 98	197	3
40,419	Girls' Home, Toronto	808 38	195	
27,234	Boys' Home, Toronto	544 68	183	3
12,960	Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto	259 20	136	64
34,680	Infants' Home, Toronto	1,771 84	207	38
11,002	Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto	1,473 02	69	9
11,062	Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	221 24	38	
35,737	Boys' Home, Hamilton	714 74	131	
23,899	Girls' Home, Hamilton	477 98	114	
20,147	Orphans' Home, Kingston	402 94	88	
13,820	Orphans' Home, Ottawa	276 40	79	3
16,610	Orphans' Home, London	332 20	100	
10,430	Orphans' Home, St. Catharines	208 60	48	
	Combined Charities, Toronto	200 00		
12,217	Industrial Refuge, Toronto	244 34	67	
7,905	Home for friendless, Hamilton	158 10	59	
5,552	Women's Refuge, London	111 04	72	
582,760		$60,115 32	5,679	1,354

ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Days' Stay.		Grants.	Prot.	R. C.
10,465	Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	$2,868 06	74	398
13,178	Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	3,904 64	24	511
13,930	House of Mercy Hospital, Ottawa	1,727 01	89	205

(1) See p. 20.

Days' stay.		Grants.	Prot.	R.C.
5,224	St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	$1,567 20	22	158
	St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	300 00		
2,344	General Hospital, Pembroke	703 20	31	100
3,143	General Hospital, Mattawa	942 90	20	145
90,321	House of Providence, Toronto	6,660 87	22	498
	House of Providence, Toronto (Incurable Ward)	1,278 40		
20,950	House of Providence, Kingston	1,466 50	8	122
15,224	R. C. House of Refuge, London	1,065 68	4	53
26,537	St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa	1,857 59	2	210
24,811	St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa	1,736 77	3	100
15,182	House of Providence, Guelph	1,062 74	4	106
30,931	House of Providence, Dundas	2,165 17	8	127
95,243	R. C. Orphan Asylum, Toronto	1,904 86	23	440
12,161	St. Nicholas Home, Toronto	243 22	4	116
55,518	St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	1,110 36	11	243
6,577	House of Providence Orphan Asylum, Kingston	131 54	1	40
13,642	Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum, Kingston	272 84		241
16,951	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	339 02	3	136
36,502	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	730 04		174
36 013	R. C. Orphans' Home, London	720 26		164
12,277	Orphan Asylum, St. Agatha	245 54		47
12,971	Good Shepherd Refuge, Toronto	259 42	1	60
29,381	Good Shepherd Magdalen, Ottawa	587 62	7	170
12,097	Orphans' Home, Fort William	241 94		43
611,573		$36,093 39	361	4,607

Summarizing these statistics, we find that in 35 Protestant or Non-Catholic institutions 7,071 inmates put in 582,760 days, and earned a grant of $60,115, which amounts to an average of $8.50 for each inmate, or 10⅓ cents per inmate per day; while in 27 Catholic institutions 4,968 inmates put in 611,573 days, and earned a grant of $36,093, which amounts to an average of $7.26 for each inmate, or a little less than 6 cents per inmate per day.

APPENDIX F.—Grants to

COUNTIES.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Kent	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Elgin	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Norfolk	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Haldimand	933 34	933 33	933 33	933 33	933 34	933 33	933 34
Welland	933 33	933 34	933 34	933 33	933 33	933 33	933 33
Lambton	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Huron	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00
Bruce	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Grey	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00
Simcoe	1,750 00	1,750 00	1,750 00	1,750 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00
Middlesex	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00
Oxford	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Brant	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,450 00	1,450 00
Perth	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Wellington	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00
Waterloo	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Dufferin					700 00	700 00	700 00
Lincoln	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 34	1,283 33	1,283 34	1,283 33
Wentworth	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Halton	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
Peel	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00
York	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00
Ontario	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Durham	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Northumberland	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 04	1,400 04	1,400 00	1,400 00
Prince Edward	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
Lennox and Addington	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Frontenac	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
Leeds and Grenville	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,800 00	2,800 00
Dundas	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
Stormont	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,048 00	1,000 00	1,050 00	1,050 00
Glengarry	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
Prescott	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
Russell	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
Carleton	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
Renfrew	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,440 00	1,400 00	1,450 00	1,450 00
Lanark	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Victoria	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Peterboro'	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
Haliburton						300 00	300 00
Hastings	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,070 50	2,100 00	2,075 00	2,100 00
Muskoka				150 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
Parry Sound							
Algoma	321 00	540 00	300 00	420 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
CITIES.							
London	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00
Hamilton	350 00	315 00	490 00	490 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
Toronto	550 00	550 00	550 00	550 00	550 00	550 00	550 00
Kingston	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 50	350 00
Ottawa	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00
Total	53,721 00	53,905 00	53,840 00	54,158 50	59,140 00	59,875 00	59,900 00

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES (1871-85).

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	TOTAL.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	18,200 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	19,600 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
933 33	933 34	933 34	933 33	933 34	933 33	933 33	933 33	14,000 01
933 34	933 33	933 33	933 34	933 33	933 34	933 33	933 33	14,000 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	19,600 00
2,099 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	28,699 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	28,700 00
2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	33,950 00
2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	31,500 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
1,450 00	1,500 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,400 00	21,580 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	31,500 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	7,700 00
1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 34	1,283 34	19,249 99
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	10,500 00
1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	15,750 00
2,100 00	1,991 00	2,100 00	2,021 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	31,312 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	10,500 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,399 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	20,999 00
700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	10,500 00
2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	40,250 00
700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	10,500 00
1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	15,698 00
700 00	631 50	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	10,431 50
700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	10,500 00
700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	10,500 00
700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	10,500 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,700 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,440 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	21,000 00
1,400 00	1,396 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	20,996 00
300 00	300 00	150 00	450 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	3,000 00
2,100 00	2,099 00	2,048 00	2,081 00	2,100 00	2,240 00	2,200 00	2,175 00	31,688 50
700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	7,850 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 00	700 00	700 00	2,100 00
700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	900 00	1,072 00	1,072 00	10,225 00
350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	5,250 00
350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	5,945 00
550 00	550 00	550 00	550 00	550 00	550 00	550 00	550 00	8,250 00
350 00	350 00	350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00
350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	.....	.....	.....	4,200 00
59,699 00	59,567 50	59,498 00	59,402 00	59,350 00	60,339 00	60,172 00	60,097 00	872,664 00

APPENDIX G.—SURPLUS

COUNTIES.	Lunatic Asylums.	Central Prison.	Reformatory for Boys.	Blind Institution.
	$	$	$	$
Brant	86,830	10,531	21,914	16,080
Bruce	83,022	4,441	4,269	13,559
Carleton	146,668	16,207	18,582	6,389
Dufferin	2,454	440	.....	6,956
Elgin	103,845	15,846	14,083	3,282
Essex	69,949	20,958	9,158	7,273
Frontenac	155,035	18,637	16,118	15,201
Stormont	80,217	6,504	436	876
Dundas	30,366	.....	335	8,448
Glengarry	35,726	.....	3,717	1,818
Leeds	71,825	15,865	6,549	8,071
Grenville	24,572	352	4,653	958
Grey	99,427	5,449	3,611	9,968
Haldimand	62,664	2,412	4,270	4,517
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	64,484	2,104	4,095	1,635
Hastings	87,667	8,941	8,172	10,466
Huron	115,446	4,275	5,222	23,370
Kent	86,744	12,457	11,144	9,600
Lambton	118,961	6,989	24,328	6,819
Lanark	74,430	2,873	1,082	527
Lennox and Addington	62,921	2,005	2,146	4,864
Lincoln	88,959	15,804	18,651	6,807
Middlesex	275,598	41,067	33,457	19,472
Norfolk	62,388	5,817	10,256	11,437
Northumberland	113,413	14,222	8,607	8,298
Durham	69,023	4,174	6,291	5,180
Ontario	138,615	11,211	19,894	7,239
Oxford	104,544	12,143	12,958	3,021
Peel	82,753	2,771	986	1,882
Perth	98,752	3,412	9,436	9,764
Peterboro'	48,770	3,399	2,929	8,933
Prescott	32,262	1,212	159	2,303
Russell	2,921	86	352	
Prince Edward	30,401	1,461	1,076	7,377
Renfrew	38,687	3,317	3,714	12,599
Simcoe	131,458	11,950	7,916	10,637
Victoria	58,032	2,522	2,904	6,523
Waterloo	71,456	11,056	10,750	7,577
Welland	53,574	18,267	9,510	5,999
Wellington	106,072	13,250	3,957	11,550
Wentworth	198,865	82,829	45,845	28,827
York	599,296	163,053	69,100	46,797
Unorganized Districts	11,450	925	182	2,538
Total	4,080,542	581,234	443,305	375,237

DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES (1871-85).

Deaf and Dumb Institution.	Public, Separate and High Schools.	Administration of Justice.	Agricultural Societies.	Mechanics' Institutes.	TOTAL.
$	$	$	$	$	$
19,064	82,125	58,366	21,580	9,833	316,323
13,016	132,146	37,241	21,000	6,410	315,104
14,346	71,309	60,800	10 500	.....	344,801
148	19,075	4,722	7,700	1,150	43,645
12,551	94,270	67,697	21,000	4,068	336,642
7,258	90,523	53,614	18,200	.....	276,933
11,687	66,854	40,867	10,500	4,522	339,421
5,249	50,550	31,030	15,698	560	413,522
5,165	57,582		10,500		
3,176	65,138		10,431		
9,062	104,869	31,296	40,250	1,474	386,051
2,114	61,518			2,632	
21,034	148,444	45,618	28,700	5,832	368,083
5,329	73,812	35,812	14,000	1,170	203,986
1,046	22,603	13,968	3,000	.....	40,617
6,124	55,768	20,416	10,500	4,907	170,033
25,375	120,077	36,000	31,688	800	329,686
27,641	150,912	40,189	28,699	19,034	424,788
8,339	103,063	52,394	19,600	4,550	307,891
13,506	99,872	48,862	19,600	9,615	348,516
4,382	115,264	19,231	21,000	5,726	244,515
6,774	83,014	22,139	19,250	1,900	205,013
6,521	96,192	47,055	21,000	8,916	309,905
27,647	.....	125,941	31,500	10,116	564,798
12,306	91,587	47,066	21,000	4,784	266,640
21,023	130,904	54,462	21,000	2,366	609,556
12,541	109,942		21,000	6,110	
13,699	157,372	49,935	21,000	9,007	427,972
9,094	120,341	41,823	21,000	10,590	335,514
5,574	71,169	23,391	15,750	6,254	210 530
32,879	172,738	39,164	21,000	13,576	380,721
7,315	105,409	21,404	20,996	7,063	226,218
2,456	76,859	19,850	10,500	.....	164,431
4,971			10,500	.....	
1,946	53,035	20,381	10,500	400	126,577
7,081	108,434	31,235	21,440	2,020	228,527
20,816	204,059	69,520	33,950	14,243	504,549
2,294	120,566	29,433	21,000	4,200	247,274
13,165	129.869	42,067	21,000	23,742	330,682
5,704	82,309	46,037	14,000	8,500	243,900
16,521	158,275	46,630	31,500	17,863	405,618
18,778	83,749	82,660	21,500	6,426	568,078
37,345	156,868	179,909	31,312	8,429	1,292,109
4,457	.....	343,244	9,950	950	373,696
506,519	4,078,565	2,082,432	835,294	249,837	13,232,865

APPENDIX J.—Expenditure on Asylums for the Province.

The following is a comparative statement of the number and cost of lunatics from each county in residence in the Ontario Asylums in 1871 and 1885 respectively, showing the present increased yearly cost to the Province, also the total cost for each county from 1872 to 1885, and what that total would have been if the increased numbers had not been maintained by the Province :—

COUNTIES.	1871. No.	1871. Cost $ c. 158,880 75	1885. No.	1885. Cost $ c. 364,445 96	Yearly Increase.	Amount of benefit derived by County, 1872 to 1885, 14 years.	Total which would have been derived for 14 years at the same rate as 1871.	Increased benefit to County by increase.
		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	1	116 31	11	1,366 42	1,250 11	5,566 21	1,628 34	3,937 87
Brant	25	2,907 75	56	6,956 32	4,048 57	83,922 42	40,708 50	43,213 92
Bruce	15	1,744 65	68	8,446 96	6,702 31	81,278 11	24,425 10	56,853 01
Carleton	54	6,280 74	107	13,291 54	7,010 80	140,387 54	87,930 36	52,457 18
Dufferin	.....	.....	8	993 76	993 76	2,454 08	.....	2,454 08
Dundas	5	581 55	20	2,484 40	1,902 85	29,785 34	8,141 70	21,643 64
Durham	33	3,838 23	45	5,589 90	1,751 67	65,185 09	53,735 22	11,449 87
Elgin	30	3,489 30	64	7,950 08	4,460 78	100,355 97	48,850 20	51,505 77
Essex	24	2,791 44	52	6,459 44	3,668 00	67,158 05	39,080 16	28,077 89
Frontenac	52	6,048 12	95	11,800 90	5,752 78	148,987 81	84,673 68	64,314 13
Glengarry	13	1,512 03	26	3,229 72	1,717 69	34,214 53	21,168 42	13,046 11
Grenville	8	930 48	21	2,608 62	1,678 14	23,641 62	13,026 72	10,614 90
Grey	24	2,791 44	82	10,186 04	7,394 60	96,635 64	39,080 16	57,555 48
Haldimand	22	2,558 82	37	4,596 14	2,037 32	60,105 90	35,823 48	24,282 42
Halton	26	3,024 06	43	5,341 46	2,317 40	61,460 60	42,336 84	19,123 76
Hastings	27	3,140 37	58	7,204 76	4,064 39	84,526 74	43,965 18	40,561 56
Huron	37	4,303 47	95	11,800 90	7,497 43	111,142 90	60,248 58	50,894 39
Kent	25	2,907 75	67	8,322 74	5,414 99	83,836 42	40,708 50	43,127 92
Lambton	28	3,256 68	97	12 049 34	8,792 66	115,704 50	45,593 52	70,110 98
Lanark	28	3,256 68	52	6,459 44	3,302 76	71,173 68	45,593 52	25,580 16
Leeds	20	2,326 20	50	6,211 00	3,884 80	69,499 64	32,566 80	36,932 84
Lennox and Addington	17	1,977 27	43	5,341 46	3,364 19	60.944 67	27,681 78	33,262 89
Lincoln	29	3,372 99	65	8,074 30	4,701 31	85,586 31	47,221 86	38.364 45
Middlesex	88	10,235 28	190	23,601 80	13,366 52	265,363 41	143,293 92	122,069 49
Muskoka	.....	.....	9	1,117 98	1,117 98	4,768 04	.....	4,768 04
Norfolk	30	3,489 30	33	4,099 26	609 96	58,899 48	48,850 20	10,049 28
Northumberland	33	3,838 23	75	9,316 50	5,478 27	109,575 02	53,735 22	55,839 80
Ontario	47	5,466 57	99	12,297 78	6,831 21	133,149 16	76,531 98	56,617 18
Oxford	31	3,605 61	78	9,689 16	6,083 55	100,939 37	50,478 54	50.460 83
Peel	26	3,024 06	48	5,962 56	2,938 50	79,729 43	42,336 84	37,392 59
Perth	35	4,070 85	73	9,068 06	4,997 21	94,681 19	56,991 90	37,689 29
Peterboro'	25	2,907 75	30	3,726 60	818 85	45,862 36	40,708 50	5,153 86
Prescott	10	1,163 10	19	2,360 18	1,197 08	31,099 69	16,283 40	14,816 29
Prince Edward	9	1,046 79	19	2,360 18	1,313 39	29,354 33	14,655 06	14,699 27
Renfrew	9	1,046 79	24	2,981 28	1,934 49	37,640 74	14,655 06	22,985 68
Russell	1	116 31	7	869 54	753 23	2,805 16	1,628 34	1,176 82
Simcoe	37	4,303 47	117	14,533 74	10,230 27	127,154 67	60,248 58	66,906 09
Stormont	32	3,721 92	46	5,714 13	1,992 20	76,495 66	52,106 88	24,388 78
Thunder Bay	.....	.....	2	248 44	248 44	248 44	.....	248 44
Victoria	16	1,860 96	39	4,844 58	2.983 62	56,171 10	26,053 44	30,117 66
Waterloo	23	2,675 13	48	5,962 56	3,287 43	68,791 85	37,451 82	31,340 03
Welland	19	2,209 89	37	4,596 14	2,386 25	51,364 32	30,938 46	20,425 86
Wellington	41	4,768 71	72	8,943 84	4,175 13	101,303 64	66,761 94	34,541 70
Wentworth	67	7,792 77	143	17,763 46	9,970 69	191,072 33	109,098 78	81,973 55
York	200	23,262 00	409	50,805 98	27,543 98	576,034 77	325,668 00	250,366 77
Unknown Provinces	44	5,117 64	55	6,832 10	1,714 46	98,843 84	71,646 96	27,196 88
Total	1,366	158,880 75	2,934	364,445 96	205,565 21	4,651,387 05	2,224,330 50	2,427,056 55

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APPENDIX H.—Table of Annual Receipts from 1867 to 1885.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Orillia L. A. Capital Account	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 00
DOMINION OF CANADA.																			
Subsidy	....	1116872 80	1116731 28	986729 84	889404 93	823263 93	950884 09	1116872 80	1116872 80	1116872 80	1116872 80	1116872 80	1116872 80	1116872 80	1116872 80	1116872 80	1116872 80	1116872 80	1116872 80
Specific Grant	40000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00	80000 00
Interest on Special Funds	....	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 52	136096 52	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62	136096 62
General Account	....	180 58	283 99	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crown Lands Revenue	2124354 38	632113 65	657257 12	572888 03	707303 46	1214745 19	897371 92	624378 65	538892 10	534446 72	529207 49	369384 66	390165 93	557454 67	634870 41	1039730 84	599967 76	574929 24	704189 14
Casual Revenue	....	31750 05	12 84 78	20810 91	21567 20	26776 99	77395 83	28548 80	24178 95	19427 23	28426 15	26989 85	26942 22	22792 50	20778 77	29678 93	34987 68	37855 24	39
Public Institution Revenue	3582 28	8890 90	8788 65	19407 90	20678 07	22795 66	31664 51	36709 99	27832 30	34210 75	30875 07	67999 76	66989 42	75404 83	98792 01	81146 00	93846 43	109111 48	99813 12
Education	11666 62	24742 06	24976 07	26649 17	35450 65	58797 53	51489 21	58307 31	57808 25	57805 65	51781 38	51793 61	47301 95	44284 27	31450 42	30082 86	28175 25	37069 35	48778 72
Refunds	....	11967 58	1186 55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Municipal Loan Fund	5273 99	292872 21	191403 28	153463 79	38508 10	50179 16	28051 26	8349 33	6252 50	113444 44	....	10288 82	1832 96	51735 35	....	91 66	4174 20	542 96
Interest	....	15000 00	8025 00	1461 3 65	148703 60	221747 95	25309 43	2481 00	68	164179 43	222251 18	176231 46	127645 70	101812 26	82156 49	101927 93	70321 98	57521 79	5224 86
Alcoma Taxes	....	95 34	2084 11	2147 56	5014 12	7685 27	3801 99	5571 45	5943 45	4993 67	1002 35	581 04	9948 96	1063 92	10258 56	14999 22	4166 62	2231 85	31 20
Licenses	6401 37	....	6894 74	60652 26	58558 55	73335 95	83102 78	115499 17	107300 10	89257 56	78870 95	75520 85	85220 17	91207 68	91604 01	92940 72	90400 50	21184 71	16315 07
Law Stamps	29854 17	74517 43	8 278 21	78477 54	77459 87	87165 88	83249 06	78514 01	69950 93	66955 26	68734 95	71803 83	69384 60	87299 10	82999 89	68848 62	66986 05
Municipalities Fund	11792 71	....	98935 30	88634 25	84938 20	141859 86	150196 78	101224 54	47171 94	41933 89	37405 57	28888 73	29186 49	18614 87	19076 46	23785 03	17156 71	14788 74	9484 24
Common School Lands	9878 00	....	128269 92	94993 82	773 3 79	80967 47	74765 76	101396 69	56282 30	63635 31	62038 84	50905 53	46987 85	40243 42	37977 14	29935 77	27322 78	29842 43	18843 58
Agricultural Farm, Mimico	....	....	....	....	....	....	5713 14	1810 20	1233 04	1457 76	1825 71	713 46	625 62	885 99	625 65	707 95	44 88	625 60	202 15
Drainage Assessment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19211 71	570 88	11883 40	15289 70	19734 97	9053 27	6547 88	21676 68	23618 37	18073 29
Public Works—Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	137 84	117 16	831 01	....	18 00	....	....	....	....	....
Central Prison Capital Account, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9000 00	6900 00	4166 66	514 54	....	9798 02	771 95	....
Marriage Licenses	11225 00	31719 11	26331 00	37054 05	35466 00	35361 00	41057 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2600 00	....
Agricultural College Capital Account	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4000 00
	†330700 52	2306810 63	§2697348 95	2500695 70	2333179 62	3060747 97	2961515 31	3443459 62	3146161 23	2538816 78	2462946 35	2254421 32 *	2260269 73	2451935 49	2746772 98	2838542 55	2394183 42	2323639 64	2687819 29
Assessments re Insurance Office and Removal Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1761 19
Drainage Debentures	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2888 31	10444 58	27401 65	29625 59	30780 13	37081 66	35609 11	41973 80	41907 85	45748 00	46037 37	37100 54
Law Society	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toronto Mechanics' Institute	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10000 00	....	....	14363 27	....	....	....	....	....
Annuities	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250543 67	271 39 69
	330700 52	2306810 63	2697348 95	2500695 70	2333179 62	3060747 97	2961515 31	3440347 93	3136096 81	2536222 83	2502560 94	2285201 45	2297351 39	2487546 60	2788746 78	2880450 40	2439941 42	2820311 68	3000720 71
Advance on Stocks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	725133 33	23724 21	763100 00	832472 53	....	....	....	....	....
											3227693 27	2308925 66	3060451 39	3320019 13					

* Includes Receipts from Superannuated Teachers
† Includes Receipts by Dominion $156600 89
‡ do. do. 106534 14
§ do. do. 77180 88.

APPENDIX I.—TABLE OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FROM 1867 TO 1886.

SERVICE	SUB-SERVICE	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Civil Government	38866 85	108964 69	90852 85	102427 68	117413 99	141103 24	176846 82	166647 16	152450 16	166565 69	150996 43	158721 64	154276 84	171732 67	174893 12	190749 55	207868 00	176821 23	184284 70
	Legislation	15956 19	90376 67	81283 49	37146 82	74671 47	92374 27	119650 10	174244 10	66263 43	109340 56	122421 21	126464 63	119472 18	111781 44	178934 85	145016 01	134899 84	141440 18	123762 04
	Administration of Justice	39977 77	180965 33	178800 39	176994 02	193674 71	191947 16	204634 84	208473 36	219462 91	286591 40	277402 22	295308 52	274013 22	265070 31	241119 10	262741 46	272214 58	331026 69	354929 35
	Maintenance Public Institutions	17474 21	155499 17	146702 96	1 7925 80	171423 17	214647 89	234640 76	286688 12	302710 51	363846 02	427044 74	482466 76	469781 80	503908 41	514414 61	468487 17	548940 58	490176 13	613370 89
	Miscellaneous	26888 17	33584 39	44060 32	29366 90	60815 23	34331 37	17610 12	21917 22	30494 38	74270 39	81947 75	78901 33	124489 93	81206 19	4 8 20 24	69 86 61	104217 15	8 8754 05	1085 9 15
	Crown Lands Expenditure	14159 59	30190 14	86341 69	68164 67	49646 24	90750 62	112681 66	78968 02	67349 89	70769 60	18462 56	70469 14	65776 94	59646 47	67992 98	83342 26	64113 26	1 1 1 73	98573 08
	Refunds	2416 18	13229 39	183341 01	92531 40	166241 25	129884 70	168848 52	163568 70	107669 78	87492 09	97315 04	56148 29	54421 26	34 58 23	42297 85	41248 91	4609 0 29	89 66 70	34952 11
	Stationery Office		3118 86	3735 03	1686 56	82 67	3187 50	788 68			1121 99					5251 68	1454 10		70149 91	67901 54
	Repairs and Maintenance Public Buildings																			
CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURE.	Education	259602 34	332423 86	276548 84	315887 92	351306 40	421703 53	462963 22	487444 80	503311 77	524493 51	550984 36	536056 84	527097 24	505104 86	502824 31	511268 45	513347 63	537131 00	57 564 46
	Immigration			17609 00	3207 65	29712 56	57750 49	109178 55	134040 66	94060 53	44001 10	46365 34	318 5 09	39650 12	52992 19	348.6 .7	39414 7	45764 41	4 5.0 92	19 58 11
	Agricultu e, Arts, Literary, and Scientific Institutions	55524 67	71182 66	71151 41	68072 20	76391 00	81612 10	82817 03	86448 24	84444 83	97148 42	97234 45	70978 62	105930 80	107782 72	100.01 01	1 1 1 82 58	130725 96	1 8 9 2 64	1385 8 45
	Hospital and Charities		39000 00	40000 00	42310 00	46200 00	42100 00	43600 00	43600 00	43600 00	73746 15	64405 47	64151 48	70674 15	73720 44	75 6 2 63	78 02 73	84 05 79	80 00 58	94 2 8 81
	Public Buildings	27787 36	113691 70	251897 53	282968 52	290076 98	206071 83	472839 50	291858 14	125059 06	153912 53	252916 68	272284 83	140190 90	14 .01 12	126 92 26	119270 15	129851 18	275357 24	155720 79
	Public Works		678 90	21187 39	12 84 67	134944 47	40693 12	81830 21	117880 14	23515 33	33205 35	36966 56	26 5.7 27	26475 81	24901 94	30140 25	41012 44	27 12 40	8 0 87
	Colonization Roads	15358 77	36961 15	35569 94	50000 00	55460 04	75799 19	140389 00	96702 43	103311 89	89601 43	77300 00	83612 48	114644 14	94 5 9 99	5 2 9 0	1 1 0 0 0	134 07 47	18 7 2 35	1 1 1 5 42
	Expenditure under Supply Bill	574440 93	1139030 91	1488291 85	1580663 21	1816866 78	1847856 57	2460212 23	2342339 77	2063550 61	2155185 05	2363866 17	2403514 02	2285282 10	2243063 54	2 9 0 0 4 29	24 68 3 91	2 8 4 1 7 1 42	2870 5 12	2 3 3 3 2 9 90
	Annuities																		6700 00	29 60 00
SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION, INVESTMENTS, ETC.	Aid to Railways						372786 00	426642 00	113812 90	417534 00	372306 63	343613 74	232229 05	479064 62	182032 48	205536 37	2 4445 82	238 01 62	255733 41	2 6 8 8 0
	Municipal Loan Fund Distribution								1361101 59	986243 48	432181 28	317711 04	168171 15	85705 76	22061 41	8181 12	17488 73	5971 70	150 00	1 1 4 48
	Drainage Work									55660 03	5 4 3 3 7 8	11425 96	990 40						1600 00	
	Drainage Debentures							53949 22	54238 56	81736 30	24899 95	40543 23	34196 45	86602 39	51279 30	41026 48	37 19 47	31 91 84	1 1 2 8 14	40 23 76
	Rockwood Asylum, Kingston												98500 00							
	Refund—Brewers' Licenses												5442 85							
	Common Gaol Alterations										67839 81									
	School of Practical Science (Special Account)											17143 35	16124 35							
	Osgoode Hall (Special Account)										14990 13	9960 83								
	Common School Fund													25000 00	15000 00	25 00 00	25000 00	25 0 0 00		35000 00
	New Parliament Buildings														1 1 2 0 0	5 1 2 0	1 1 4 2 19	2 2 7 1 50		26 00
	Mercer Estate														4150 00	150 0 00				
	Widows' Pensions																2347 14	3645 8	4 2 8 1 84	
	Land Improvement Fund (Special)																11118 79	9079 38	3 3 5 6	
	Stationery Office- Surplus of Purchases over Distribution																			5973 81
	Total Expenditure	574440 93	1139030 91	1488291 85	1580663 21	1816866 78	2220742 57	2940803 45	3871492 82	3004824 42	3140627 65	3112904 14	2992388 37	2941714 27	2318186 80	2383053 36	2920161 65	2887037 73	2807889 67	3 4 6 1 2 8
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE		215767 79	593238 37	774917 74	665352 25	833176 43	902296 31	1011892 82	1090595 36	1005301 06	1121697 64	1243287 20	1268379 81	1257291 20	1240881 72	1315412 84	1413876 92	1472 14 10	1 7 6 4 5 4
CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURE		358678 14	605792 64	713374 11	915310 96	983690 35	946730 26	1448319 41	1251744 41	998249 55	1033487 41	1119518 97	1139034 31	1037990 00	1002778 82	970891 46	1010977 89	1075857 52	1413869 58	1124916 71
SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION, INVESTMENTS, ETC.							372786 00	480991 22	1529153 05	1540973 81	985442 60	74 697 97	633854 35	646432 17	274823 26	298749 67	496606 24	338866 11	337584 53	3 2 5 8 6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		574440 93	1199030 91	1488291 85	1580663 21	1816866 78	2220742 57	2940803 45	3871492 82	3004824 42	3140627 65	3112904 14	2992388 37	2941714 27	2318186 80	2383053 36	2920161 65	2887037 73	2807889 67	3 4 6 1 2 8

Provincial Auditor's Office,
Toronto, January 9th, 1887.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

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